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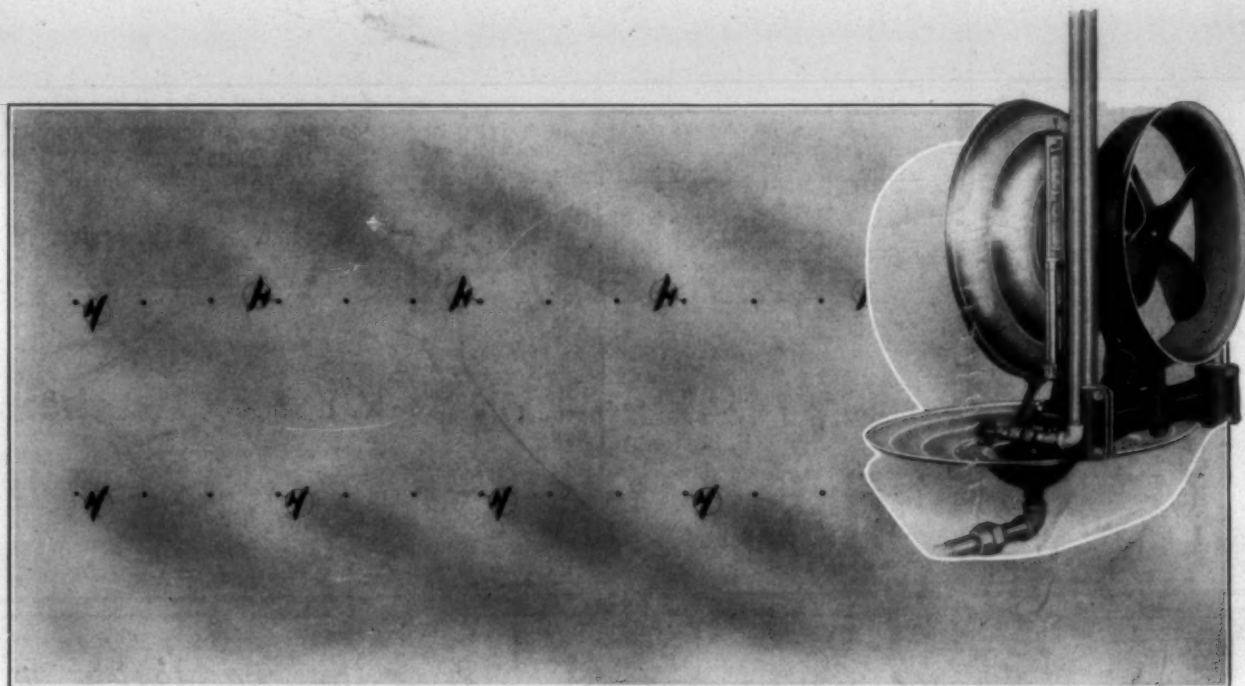
INSTITUTE FOR  
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# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 36

CHARLOTTE, N. C., MARH 21, 1929

No. 3



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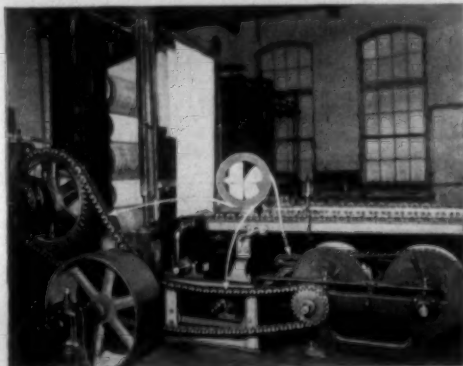
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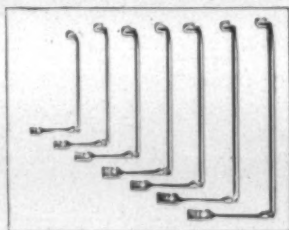
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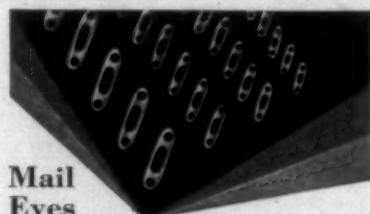
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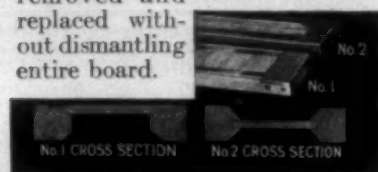


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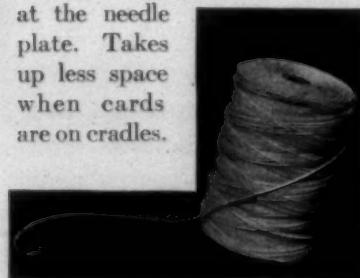
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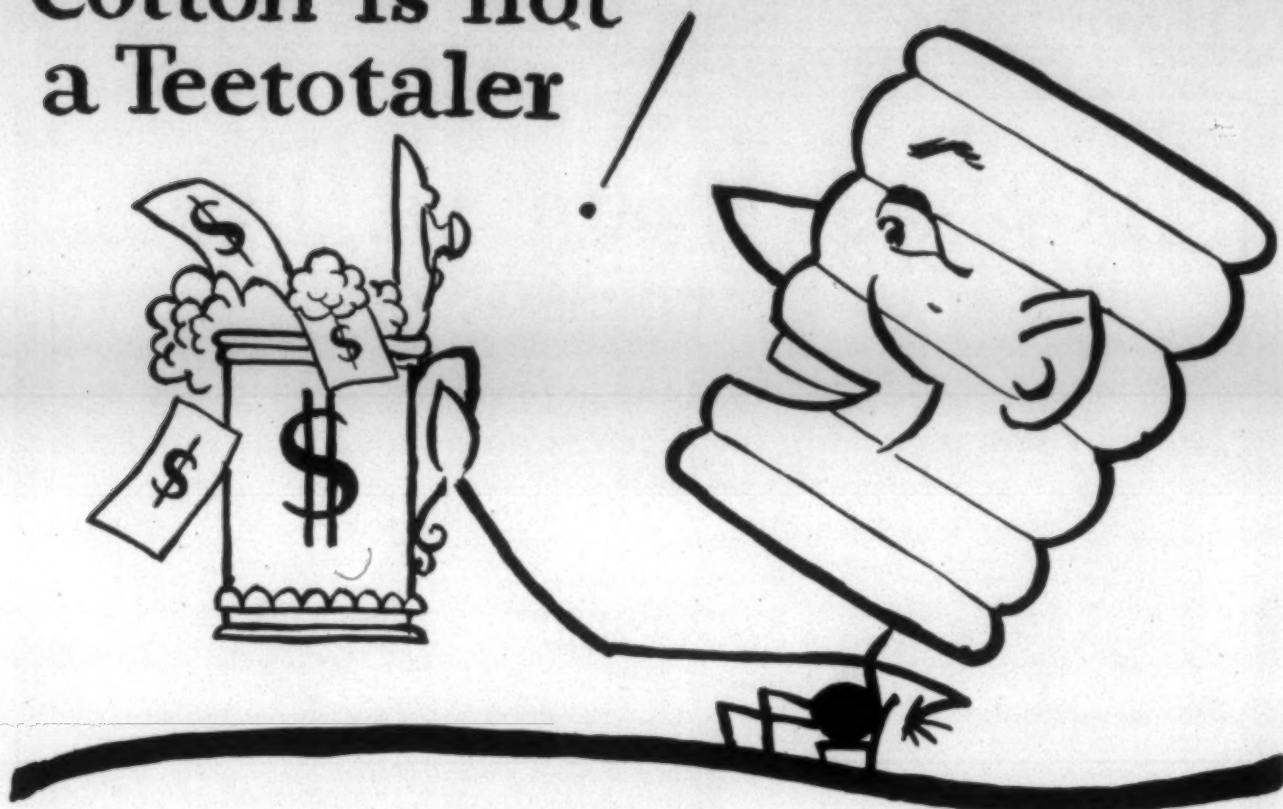


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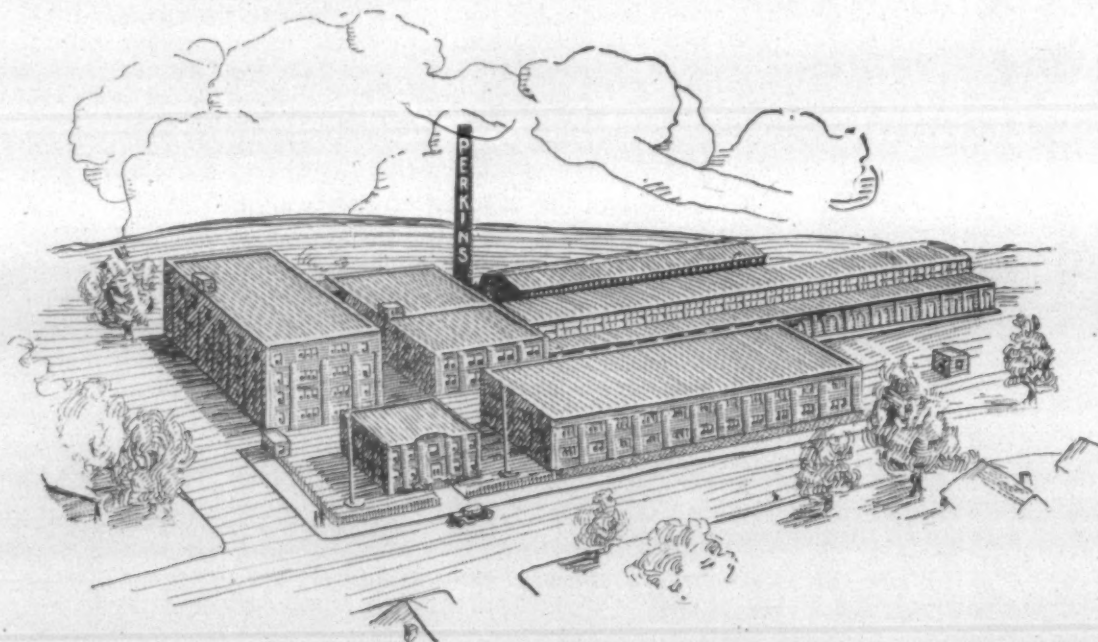
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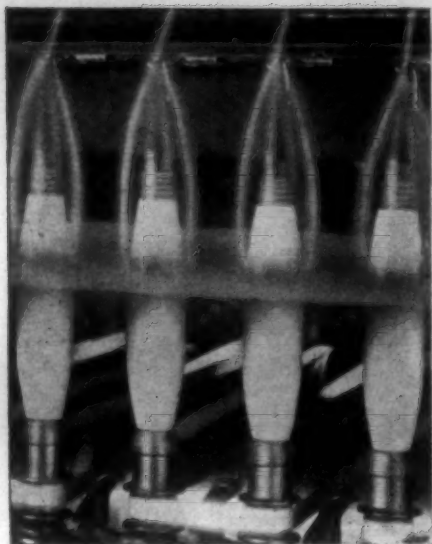
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# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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VOL. 36

CHARLOTTE, N. C., MARH 21, 1929

No. 3

## Carders' Meeting At Augusta

ALTHOUGH heavy rains and muddy roads reduce the attendance at the meeting of the Carders' Division of the Southern Textile Association at Augusta, Ga., last Friday, the meeting was an excellent one in every other respect.

Chairman J. O. Corn led the discussion in his usual efficient manner and succeeded in developing it along very practical lines.

The report of the discussion is given herewith:

CHAIRMAN CORN: 'The first question is:

"1. Give the following information in regard to your picking: (a) One, two, or three processes" . . . .

We will take up the other parts of it later. Since our last meeting we have probably had as much progress made along the picking line as anything else, probably more. I think it would be worth while to spend some time this morning discussing the advantages of one, two and three processes, particularly one process. The first thing I guess we had better find out how many persons have one process of picking. No one present has one process? I think we should get a good discussion of that because I understood that out here at Langley they had one of the first installations. It is hard to talk about anything we don't know anything about. Is there not anyone here from Langley? I understood they had one process drawing. Well, if we have not anyone from there, we cannot talk from experience. What do you know about it otherwise? I don't know anything about it because I have not even seen it.

### *Results from One Process Picking*

MR. CROCKER (Newberry, S. C.): I visited the mill a few days ago, which had recently thrown out the three process and installed a single unit. The overseer happened to be away. I was very well acquainted with the second hand. The day I was there at night they used just one man running five units. This second hand was unrolling the entire lap and weighing 47 yards. I didn't see the whole 47 weighed, but I saw 23, and there was not as much as a quarter or an eighth of an ounce difference. He told me he did that once a week, and there was no variation at all. However, I did see at this particular time one of the machines (I was down in the opening room) choked up, and the hopper all run empty, and the lap varied two pounds. I asked him if that happened often. He said no, unless they had some trouble in the opening room or bale breaker. They had a very few. He said he liked the arrangement fine, and would not be without it for anything. That woke me up somewhat to a realization of the fact that we may be all coming to this thing sooner or later.

Question: What numbers of yarns?

Answer: 30s to 40s.

Question: How many machines did he have before he put in the five units?

Answer: I think he had seven breakers, nine intermediates, and eleven finishers. In addition to that they had an overplus of machines, and he claimed they could stop one practically any time, if they wanted to. I was very much impressed, and I wished, when I left there, I had those things myself.

CHAIRMAN CORN: He was getting his lap yard for yard within less than an eighth of an ounce variation?

MR. CROCKER: Yes. It was wonderful it seemed to me.

### *Little Variation in Laps*

A MEMBER: I know of one case of over 200 laps weighed out yard for yard, with about 85/100ths of an ounce variation.

CHAIRMAN CORN: That's interesting.

DAVID CLARK (Charlotte, N. C.): I visited an installation at Fall River, and I think they had 11 machines there and they had been using five men. They have two now. They claim to have very much less variation in weight per yard, and they say it seems to be much more even than the ordinary lap. They had three combination machines.

MR. CROCKER (Newberry, S. C.): The Superintendent of the plant I recently visited says his laps look good. He said on his previous system his laps were not as good, but now they look practically uniform. They did not make a test while I was there.

CHAIRMAN CORN: Has anyone else visited any mills where they have one process?

A MEMBER: I had occasion to go over to Laurens. They have one process picking, and I think they cut out about 75 per cent of the labor on their picking. I think they claimed to have cut out about 75 per cent of the labor on their picking, and are doing mighty nice work. I don't know how even the laps are.

CHAIRMAN CORN: I supposed there would be no difference in the cleaning?

THE MEMBER: I noticed the cleaning under each machine looked all right. I never saw anything look any better in the way of cleaning under each machine. The quantity seemed to be all right, too. It made a very nice lap. One man was running five units. One man was all they had for five units.

CHAIRMAN CORN: Anyone else?

DAVID CLARK (Charlotte): I don't think the process has anything to do with the cleaning.

CHAIRMAN CORN: I was wondering if the cleaning was improved.

DAVID CLARK (Charlotte): I think you could apply the same thing to the old process lap.

CHAIRMAN CORN: The next part of this question is as follows: "(b) Advantages from any recent changes."



I have in mind, when I put that in, that we probably have someone here or more, who have changed their two-process to three. I understand that has been done in some instances. I didn't know just how satisfactory it was. All these installations that have been spoken about have been entirely new, but there have been some changed over. Has anyone seen one of those?

Mr. Ellis, you were just about to ask a question. Just what was it you wanted to know?

#### *Kirschner Beater in Finisher*

Mr. ELLIS: I wanted to know how many are using the Kirschner beater in the finisher, and how many blades, and what advantage has it over the other?

Mr. JONES (Augusta, Ga.): We use the Kirschner beater.

CHAIRMAN CORN: Those who have the Kirschner beater raise their hands. (Ten.) I suppose the rest of them have blades.

Mr. ELLIS: Anybody using blades on the finisher?

CHAIRMAN CORN: I suppose all the others were. Let's see. How many of you have blades? None? I believe you have all got something that you don't want to tell. If you are not using the Kirschner, and not using the blades, I would like to know what you are using.

I thought maybe I could find some comparison of our 1927 report as to the Kirschner beater, but I don't know that I can. When that report was made according to the largest number of men reporting on these questions, the Kirschner was most generally used on the finisher.

Mr. ELLIS: The reason I asked that was that I understand they are recommending the blade beater on this process of picking.

Mr. JONES (Augusta, Ga.): At Langley I understand they rather favor the blade beater on the one process picking. Just why I don't know, but there are some little details by reason of which they rather prefer it.

DAVID CLARK (Charlotte, N. C.): That Kirschner beater goes back to the proposition that the average man does not set it right. I don't care what anybody says, but if you run a Kirschner beater, it ought to be set as close as it possibly can be set. You never will get good results out of the Kirschner beater until you do. I think the Kirschner beater set as close as you can possibly go with it gives better results than the blade beater. If you set it off like you do the blade, you won't get the results.

CHAIRMAN CORN: I remember one meeting that question came up as to setting it as close as you could.

I imagine in the one process you would have the difference of opinion of men the same as we have now. All will not agree that they get the best results from the same beater.

I might ask here some question about putting in the spike beater.

Mr. JONES (Augusta, Ga.): You have reference to the Aldrich beater?

CHAIRMAN CORN: Not that necessarily, but that type, along the type of the Aldrich beater.

Mr. JONES (Augusta, Ga.): Has anybody had any experience with the Aldrich beater for the finisher?

CHAIRMAN CORN: We don't like to take up and discuss any particular type of beaters, or any machines, but we can just talk about spike beaters, and you can get what information you can from that. I have a little hesitancy in mentioning any particular beater. We are liable to get into trouble on that line, but, if there is anyone here who has any type of spike beater on the finisher, we would like to hear from him. If not, we cannot discuss it.

Are there any other questions?

Mr. BAIN: The gentleman over there just spoke about

setting this beater as close as possible without striking the roll. I set mine one-eighth. I would like to know just how many men do set it as close as possible without hitting the roll.

CHAIRMAN CORN: That's the Kirschner beater you are talking about?

Mr. BAIN: Yes.

#### *Beater Settings*

CHAIRMAN CORN: How many do set their Kirschner beaters as close as they can get them? (Five out of eleven.)

DAVID CLARK (Charlotte, N. C.): What harm is done to the cotton by setting it close?

Mr. BAIN: None that I know of.

CHAIRMAN CORN: How many have theirs one-eighth of an inch? (Four.) How many have them one-sixteenth? (One.) What have the rest of you got? Anybody got a quarter? (No response.)

DAVID CLARK (Charlotte, N. C.): Suppose each man tries setting them close and then compare results.

Mr. CROCKER (Newberry, S. C.): I am like Mr. Clark. I believe in setting my card beaters as close as I can get them. I practiced that until recently. I am setting them one-eighth now, not from choice, but at the suggestion of our manager. I cannot see a bit of difference in the work. I have always been accustomed to close setting, and I like close setting.

Question: Have you tried setting them any closer than one-eighth?

Mr. CROCKER (Newberry, S. C.): No, sir. We set them as close as we could.

Mr. KLINCK (Augusta, Ga.): What kind of cotton are you using?

CHAIRMAN CORN: We are speaking now of one inch.

Mr. KLINCK: I think you will find, when you get on 1½-inch stock, it will make a difference. Some time ago I set the Kirschner beater as close as I could on 1½-inch stock, and I didn't get the best results.

CHAIRMAN CORN: I would not advise setting it up too close on other stock.

Mr. ELLIS: I don't believe you should use the Kirschner beater on that stock.

CHAIRMAN CORN: When you get up into longer staple cotton, I think you are taking a chance in setting the Kirschner beater up too close, but what we have in mind here is one-inch cotton.

Have any of you made any other changes in your pickers that you might think an advantage, anything that you have done?

#### *Hank Clocks Help*

Mr. WAITS: I put on a hank clock, and I think that has helped production. We had some old pickers that were not doing good work. We put a hank clock on to see if they would do good work. We found that they did. We found we got a good deal more production.

CHAIRMAN CORN: Of course that is a question of efficiency. Hank clocks don't speed your machines up any.

Mr. WAITS: It didn't speed the machines up any, but it speeded up the men a little bit.

CHAIRMAN CORN: As I stated, it is a question of efficiency. You could get the same results, probably in some other way. However, it is a good idea to have a check if you know how many laps a man ought to make.

Mr. CONLEY: We have two breakers, one opener. The opener is down stairs, and we have had more or less trouble in keeping the same amount of cotton in the hoppers all the time. You can set your regulator on your hoppers so that it will keep fairly the same amount of cotton in them all the time. We had some trouble in



damp weather or wet weather keeping the same amount of cotton in the hopper and getting the same breaker lap. We put a knock-off motion, hooked to the doors over the hoppers, and connected to the opener down stairs, so that as soon as both doors are opened, and let the cotton go by, it cuts off the feed of the opener, and I think it keeps a whole lot evenner breaker lap. It kept the amount of cotton in the hopper the same all the time. You cannot use that all the time. It depends on how your machines are situated and how much you have to cut off on your bale breaker.

CHAIRMAN CORN: That works very well, and helps you to control the overflow. You don't have any great amount of overflow lifted back into your hopper and breakers with that arrangement, and it also keeps the hopper more level because your overflow is never running when your machines are stopped.

MR. BLACK: My experience has been that you have to set your beater according to the weight of the lap you want to make. That can be varied by inserting the beaters much closer, but I should think that 34/1000 is pretty close.

CHAIRMAN CORN: Have you made any changes in your picker room recently, Mr. Black?

MR. BLACK: No, sir.

#### *Foreign Matter Removed at Each Beater*

CHAIRMAN CORN: All right. Let's take up "c" under that question, which is as follows:

"Percentage of foreign matter removed at each beater."

Now that question was asked to be discussed. I would like for you men to report your actual figures that you have there—percentage of foreign matter removed at each beater. Under the first beater, suppose we have the figures on the Buckley beater. After that, we will take up the blade beater later, if desired. What is your percentage of waste or foreign matter removed at each beater?

A MEMBER: I have a cylinder running 800 pounds a day on  $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch cotton. We have got about two-tenths of one per cent from under that Kirschner beater. On the blade beater on the intermediate picker we have got half of one per cent. On the finisher carding beater, about 3,800 pounds a day, 15-ounce lap, we get a quarter of one per cent.

CHAIRMAN CORN: I wish we had a whole lot of reports like that. How about it, Mr. Hames?

MR. HAMES (Atlanta, Ga.): I have not a report, Mr. Chairman.

A MEMBER: I have a 24-inch Buckley beater, beater making 650 revolutions, delivering in 10 hours 4,248 pounds, and the drop was 30 pounds, giving .701 per cent. On 16-inch 2-blade beater, 800 revolutions, 2,888 pounds, drop .434 per cent. On finisher 16-inch Kirschner beater, 3-blade, 800 revolutions, stock delivered in 10 hours 2,665, drops .265 per cent. That's on  $1\frac{1}{8}$ -inch and 1  $\frac{3}{16}$ -inch cotton.

CHAIRMAN CORN: Let's have some others. Mr. Klinck, have you got yours?

MR. KLINCK: No, sir.

MR. ELLIS: Both of these gentlemen, who have given these percentages—are they on the same grade of cotton? (One of them stated he was on middling cotton and the other stated he was on strict low middling.)

CHAIRMAN CORN: Is there any further discussion about that? If not, we will take up Question No. 2, which is as follows:

"How much difference is there in the percentage of waste from low grade Western cotton in comparison with local cotton, both being 1-inch staple, in the processes of opening, picking and carding?"

MR. HAMES (Atlanta, Ga.): You refer to local cotton, low-grade local cotton against low-grade Western cotton?

CHAIRMAN CORN: Considering both the same grade, how much difference is there in the percentage of waste? Who has any figures on that?

MR. BAIN: On strict low middling Western cotton a 10 weeks test gave me 11 per cent.

CHAIRMAN CORN: That's just through your cards?

MR. BAIN: Yes.

CHAIRMAN CORN: All right. Let's hear from someone else. That's on low grade Western cotton. Who runs local cotton? How many? (Quite a few.) How about you, Mr. Crocker?

MR. CROCKER (Newberry, S. C.): I have no figures at hand. We have them. We keep that report, make it out weekly, but I don't remember. I remember on my pickers the drops there on the two process two weeks ago figures 1.14. I don't remember—I have been trying to remember—the percentage on the cards, but it was something around 11 per cent for the whole from the drawing back, somewhere between 10 and 11 per cent.

We take out quite a lot in cleaning. I cannot recall what that is. I intended to bring one of those reports along, but I neglected to do it. I am not in position to give you that. My former experience with local cotton and Western cotton of the same grade, while we are not running and Western cotton this season, was that on the Western cotton we did get a larger percentage of foreign matter, such as dirt and trash, but on local cotton we got a larger percentage of fluff on our short staple. Our fly was greater, but the other foreign substances were less on local cotton. The Western cotton seemed to be of a more uniform staple. We didn't get so much fly but more motes, but I cannot give you the percentage between the two.

CHAIRMAN CORN: Can anyone else give us their figures on that?

Question: Mr. Bain, how did you arrive at your percentage of waste—by weighing the waste?

MR. BAIN: We weigh our waste.

Question: You weigh your cotton, and then weigh your waste?

MR. BAIN: Yes.

Question: You don't weigh your finished product?

MR. BAIN: Our accountant figured that up, but I cannot tell you just how he did it. He had the amount of raw material, and also the production and then the waste.

CHAIRMAN CORN: Mr. Buchanan has submitted an interesting report on four machines, which I will read to you as follows:

#### *Waste Report No. 1—August 1st to 6th*

Machine No. 1		
Upstroke	1.39 %	
Vertical	.26 %	
Centrif-Air	.83 %	2.48 %
Machine No. 2		
Upstroke	1.19 %	
Vertical	.237 %	
Centrif-Air	.606 %	2.033 %
Machine No. 3		
Upstroke	1.133 %	
Vertical	.274 %	
Centrif-Air	.565 %	1.972 %
Machine No. 4		
Upstroke	2.55 %	
Upstroke	1.53 %	
Centrif-Air	.82 %	4.90 %

By the use of two upstrokes he increased his percentage very nearly 2 per cent.

Total cotton used .....	136,370.5 lbs.
Total waste .....	4,022.5 lbs.
Total per cent waste .....	2.949%

Less than 3 per cent. That's a good report. I wish we had a lot of those. They are worth something to you in our reports. I don't know whether you keep them or not, but I keep every one of these, and it is interesting to go back and look them up. I try to give in the reports at the Annual Meeting a list of what takes place and the most important figures.

MR. BUCHANAN: You will see in that that it is a very low grade cotton. The first two are low grade, and the third is a better grade.

CHAIRMAN CORN: That makes it still more interesting because it shows the difference in the percentage of waste you take out. The No. 4 is low grade, too, but it is all one-inch cotton.

That's a good test. Can anyone else give us any figures on the difference between Western cotton and local cotton? How about it, Mr. Little? Have you any figures on that?

MR. BUCHANAN: Before you leave that, Mr. Corn, I have another one here.

CHAIRMAN CORN: This is still all of this local cotton. I will read it to you as it is:

August 17, 1927		
	Lbs.	Lbs.
Weight of laps used on cards .....	1235.75	1220.5
Weight of waste on cards (Top flat strips, flys and strippings) .....	52	50.75
	%	%
Per cent waste on cards .....	4.207	4.158
	Grs.	Grs.
Average weight of sliver-cards .....	64.4	63.2
Average weight of sliver 1st draw .....	66.6	65.4
Average weight of sliver 2nd draw .....	66.3	65.7
Average weight of roving-slubber (12 yds.) .....	188.15	188.0
	Hk.	Hk.
Average hank of slubber .....	.5314	.5319
	Grs.	Grs.
Average weight of roving-fine frame (12 yds.) .....	54.25	52.6
Average number yarn-spinning .....	13.058s	13.47s
Average break in pounds-yarn (120 yds.) .....	131.66 2-3	125.56 2-3

That's carrying the test from the picker room right straight through on the Buckley and blade beaters. That's an interesting test. It shows that on the Buckley beater you increase your waste within a small percentage of increase of waste right straight through.

Is there any further discussion now under picking before we leave it? If not, we will take up Question No. 3. I don't think we will spend much time with it. These questions were submitted to me. Question No. 3 is as follows:

#### *Oiling Raw Stock*

*"Are there any advantages in oiling raw stock?"*

I thing we have discussed that for the last several years and never did get anywhere with it.

MR. WAITS: I have had experience with that. The

only advantage I have ever found on low grade cotton is in keeping down fly and dust. I have not seen any improvement in the running of the work, but I have been able to find that, if you put something like 1 per cent of oil in that stock, it will load your cards mighty bad, and cause a mighty bad appearance and bad carding.

CHAIRMAN CORN: Have you discontinued that?

MR. WAITS: Yes.

MR. BUCHANAN: One per cent is too much. Personally I don't know anything about it except that I know from having inquired about it. I know very little. I am down here to hear that discussed because, as I understand, seeing the machine at the show, I thought perhaps somebody had it in now. They say around .50 to .60 per cent of oil will do it good, but 1 per cent will do it harm, as he says. If anybody has it in, I am down here today to hear that discussed.

CHAIRMAN CORN: Gentlemen, I hope you won't hold back anything, if you know it.

#### *Oiling Helps Stock*

MR. HAMES (Atlanta, Ga.): I use the oil for low-grade stock, 50 per cent low-grade cotton and 50 per cent strippings. It helps that stock. We use about one-half of one per cent. It cuts down the dust considerably; it cards better; and we get a better web.

#### *Too Much Oil is Bad Practice*

DAVID CLARK (Charlotte N. C.): I think Mr. Waits hit on the point, which caused most men to condemn that practice. Because it won't run at 1 per cent they won't use it. Most men are not successful with it because they put too much on. From one-half to five-eighths of one per cent is all right. Most mills use that. Many successful mills are using it today and would not be without it for anything. I visited a big sheeting mill making high-grade bed sheeting. Somebody told me that mill had thrown it out. Some fellow from South Carolina, who had piled it on, said it would not work. They have been running it now about four years all the time. It helps them, cut down their waste.

MR. ELLIS: Are they putting that on with a high pressure nozzle or the old pump?

DAVID CLARK (Charlotte, N. C.): With the new system. They did have a very crude system at first. Like everything else, you have got to work out those things.

MR. ELLIS: We tried it out. We went from 1 per cent down to  $\frac{1}{4}$  of 1 per cent. It made the yarn awful neppy. We stopped it for that reason. Since then we have been asked to try it out with this high pressure nozzle.

MR. WAITS: Did you use a vegetable or mineral product?

MR. ELLIS: We used cottonseed oil. As far as my carding is concerned I couldn't tell any difference, but every time we put it on the spinner howled. We discontinued it on account of the spinner, not on account of the carder.

CHAIRMAN CORN: You have to give the cotton a chance to absorb the oil. How did you put yours on, Mr. Ellis?

MR. ELLIS: In the hopper of the machine.

#### *Must Be Applied Correctly*

MR. BUCHANAN: They put it on like they do at the show, and it looks to me like the way they did at the show is the only way to put it on successfully. I hardly see how you could do it differently successfully because there is so little oil and so much cotton it looks like it would not get on. It might be a good idea to age it. That's just an idea, to get the oil all the way through it.

(Continued on Page 12)



# A chemical service for textile mills

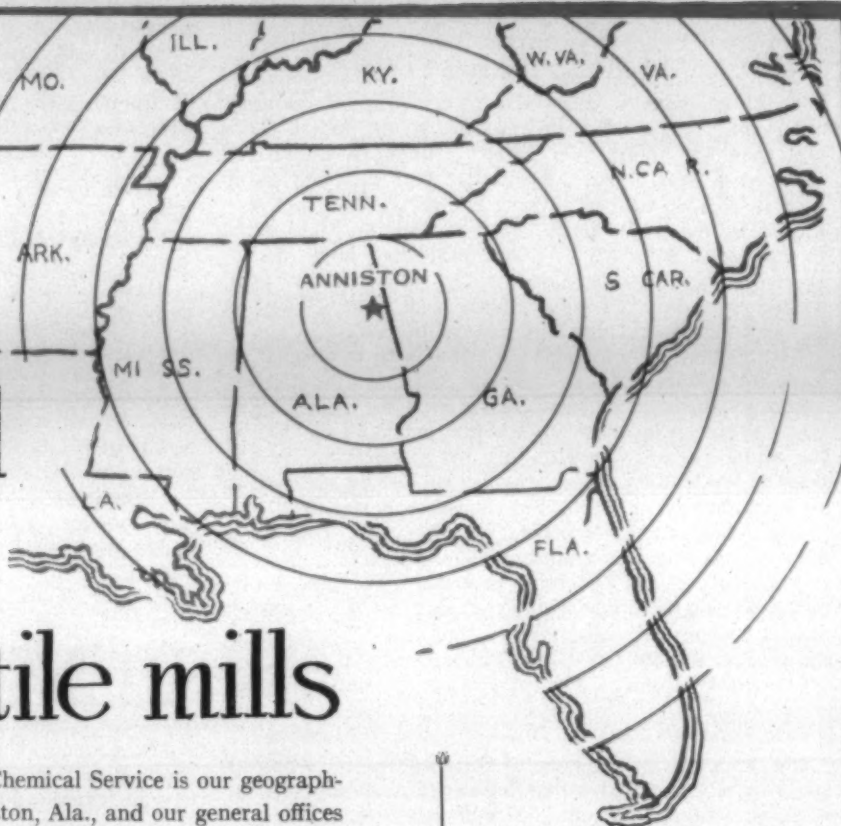
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ALABAMA



## Carders' Meeting At Augusta

(Continued from Page 10)

MR. JORDAN: At one mill over in my section they have 15 per cent of strips and 25 per cent of combings, about four or five different grades of strips, and so forth, and they age theirs over there. Our work didn't run very good, and I don't think that had so much to do with it because we run anywhere from one-half-inch cotton up to inch and a half. I don't think we could get it to run good anyway. I understand they have discontinued it over there, and are getting results just as good as they ever did. I have not been back there. They let it stay in 24 hours, and they ran cottonseed oil.

MR. ELLIS: The experience I had with blowing it on top of the hoppers was that the sides of the hoppers would get greasy. At least that is what we thought, and that the cotton on those sides would get more oil than in the middle of the hopper. We put something on the sides of the hoppers to see whether the cotton greased up or went straight through, and we found it did not.

MR. CROCKER (Newberry, S. C.): Mr. Hames, is your oil put in pure or diluted with water?

MR. HAMES: It is soluble in water. We take a certain amount and mix it with water and test it. We don't use any water with the mixture, but test it in water to see if it is soluble.

CHAIRMAN CORN: The oil you get is ready to spray on?

MR. HAMES: Yes, sir.

MR. HAMES: It has been a crude way we have had of applying it. We had a very crude way of applying it, when we first started out. Now I put it into the conveyor pipe in the opening room and get much better results.

DAVID CLARK (Charlotte, N. C.): What is the theory on which it works better on a mixture of strips than on straight cotton?

MR. CROCKER (Newberry, S. C.): There is more fluff in the strips than in straight cotton.

DAVID CLARK (Charlotte, N. C.): So far as spinning is concerned, that would not help?

MR. CROCKER (Newberry, S. C.): No.

MR. HAMES (Atlanta, Ga.): I have not gone that far with it yet. I have been using it on my strip stock.

DAVID CLARK (Charlotte, N. C.): Every one knows that fibers that have gone through the cards are slicker than before.

MR. CROCKER (Newberry, S. C.): It affects the whole thing all the way through.

MR. HAMES (Atlanta): My idea was that we had more or less dead stock in the strips and low grade cotton. We got better results from that practice with that stock. Eventually I am going all the way through.

CHAIRMAN CORN: What originated the oil anyway?

MR. CROCKER (Newberry, S. C.): I have had the idea for some time that, if a man would just use a very light solution of oil and water, and spray that on, it would hold this fibre just as much, and yet not be sticky. It looks to me like that would help it some.

### Where Raw Stock is Dyed

CHAIRMAN CORN: I am under the impression that this oil started back when practically all of the dye yarn was made from the dye stock raw stock, and on account of the brittleness of it they started oiling it. I may be wrong, but that is the impression I have gained.

MR. ELLIS: The first I heard of it was that, due to the low grade cotton, a lot of men had a lot of trouble with flies and dust, and they were trying to get something to hold down that dust; trying to get something to stop

so much dust and flying. I think it was four or five years ago.

CHAIRMAN CORN: If I catch the argument, it seems to be simply to eliminate dust?

MR. ELLIS: No. Some of the stock you would lose otherwise, if you didn't use the oil.

### Reduces Waste

DAVID CLARK (Charlotte, N. C.): Mills use it to reduce waste.

CHAIRMAN CORN: Where do you see the biggest difference in your waste?

DAVID CLARK (Charlotte, N. C.): All the way through.

### To Make Test

MR. COBB (Charlotte, N. C.): The Arkwrights have just assigned a test on that. There will be a test made on that. It will take about two weeks. They are going to test it with and without the oil with the same amount of cotton, all the way through.

CHAIRMAN CORN: Mr. Buchanan, are there any questions you would like to ask?

MR. BUCHANAN: No. I just wanted to hear it discussed.

CHAIRMAN CORN: I have never had any experience with it.

MR. JONES (Augusta, Ga.): What effect does it have on clearer waste?

CHAIRMAN CORN: It is my understanding that it reduces the clearer waste.

MR. ELLIS: The oil people claim you will get enough reaction on your order to cover the cost of the oil. Fourteen to fifteen cents a pound the oil costs.

### Helps Low Grade Cotton

MR. JORDAN: I was talking to a man in Rock Hill who said he would not be without it, and he is running low-grade cotton on blue denims. He says it holds down the dust and lint.

MR. JONES (Augusta, Ga.): You say he is running low grade cotton on blue denims?

MR. JORDAN: He is making blue denims and using oil in his cotton.

MR. JONES (Augusta, Ga.): You don't know how low grade the cotton was?

MR. JORDAN: No.

CHAIRMAN CORN: Mr. Buchanan, if you think of anything later on that you want to ask about that, we will be glad to take it up. Are there any further questions on this subject?

Question: Does oiling cotton affect the breaking strength?

MR. ELLIS: I couldn't see any difference.

MR. JORDAN: I didn't see any difference.

MR. CONLEY: They claim that one-half of one per cent is the right amount to use, and then some of them use 50 per cent cotton and 50 per cent strips. Do they use more than one-half of one per cent by doing that and what effect does it have on it?

DAVID CLARK (Charlotte, N. C.): It does not make any difference. One-half of one per cent is about right.

CHAIRMAN CORN: Mr. Hames, you are not using that for the strips and then oiling back?

MR. HAMES: No, sir.

### Suitable Cylinder Clothing

CHAIRMAN CORN: If there are no further questions under this head, let's go to Question No. 4, which is as follows:

"What kind of cotton and what class of goods is the following cylinder clothing most suited for No. 90s, 100s, 110s and 120s?"

We don't want to get started on that into a discussion of card clothing. This is not the time for that, as we will save that for discussion later on. We will confine ourselves to this question as to the class of work that these numbers of wire are most suited. That question was asked for, too. No. 90s card clothing on your cylinder is most suited for what class of work?

MR. CROCKER (Newberry, S. C.): It is all right for 14s or 16s yarn.

MR. WAITS: We find that the finer wire seems to load a little more than the coarser wire.

CHAIRMAN CORN: Some of you make around 20s. What do you use?

MR. BUCHANAN: We use 100s on 13s to 20s.

MR. CROCKER (Newberry, S. C.): He does not crowd his card.

CHAIRMAN CORN: How many here use 90s on 8s to 13s?

MR. BUCHANAN: From what we are doing we think 90s on 8s to 13s would be right. We used to run the same way on all of ours from 8s up to 20s and 25s, and then we used 90s and 100s on the doffer, and then I have done away with these other sizes, and concentrated on 100s to 110s.

CHAIRMAN CORN: Does anybody object to that?

*Uses 90s on 16s to 18s and 30s Yarns*

MR. BLACK: At the Comer Manufacturing Company we were making from 16s to 18s on 90s, and when we have run the same making 30s on warp, and we have never been able to tell any difference in the quality or breaking strength.

DAVID CLARK (Charlotte, N. C.): I had a superintendent last week to say that he had just about come to the conclusion that we are drawing on our imagination in using fine wires. He believes there never was any reason for using finer wires. I give that as his statement.

MR. BAIN: We were running 6s to 24s back before the war. During the war we changed that mill over and made 30s. Then we changed back and are now running 7s to 20s and we have 100s wire.

CHAIRMAN CORN: You have 100s and making 7s to 20s?

MR. BAIN: Yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN CORN: All right. Let's hear from some one else.

#### *On Fine Yarns*

JOSEPH C. COBB (Charlotte, N. C.) This question was asked by a gentleman, using 110s to 120s. He has been running 50s to 80s yarn. He wanted to know if there was any other number better to use for those numbers of yarn.

A MEMBER: We have some 100s and 110s and 120s for the same numbers 40s to 85s. In the last two years we put on several sets 120s and 130s, and I think there are finer neps in the card sliver on the 110s than on the 120s and 130s.

MR. CROCKER (Newberry, S. C.): Some years ago two mills within my knowledge went on print goods for one, and the other making 57s warp and 82s filling. The number of wire, which was used in the old mill, 90s and 100s, was duplicated in the print mill, and it ran very nicely, but on the lawn numbers we found it practically full of nep. I had recently gone over there, and I couldn't make a good deal of improvement, but some time previous to my going there they had had a water-pipe bursted, and wet most of the cards, and the clothing was in bad shape, and I suggested that I believed our trouble was that we had too coarse a wire. We didn't have enough pounds to the square inch. I believed, if we reclothed those cards with 110s to 120s, it would improve

it. It did improve it. Our work did improve considerably. There is no disputing the fact that the more pounds you can get to an inch the less neps you will get. On 30s and 40s yarns 1-inch stock above 50s, I would not want any finer than 110s cylinder wire.

CHAIRMAN CORN: Has anyone tried this on the 60s and coarser numbers? I believe you said 120s is what you are using now and 130s?

The Member (previously speaking): I have 100s on about 15 to 20 cards. The rest of it is on 10s and 20s.

#### *Sees Little Difference from Fine Wire*

MR. KLINCK (Augusta, Ga.): We originally had 100 cylinder and 110 doffer. Some years ago in running about  $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch staple we used a little heavier wire and now we have many cards with 90s cylinder and some with 100s, and, if there is any difference, I cannot tell it. I have never made any close test. With two cards, one running with a little heavier wire and one a little lighter, side by side, I can't tell any material difference.

A MEMBER: With the same number of yarn, if you card slow and heavy, you use a coarser wire than you would, if you card fast and light.

CHAIRMAN CORN: That may be a point, that should be considered, whether you are really carding light and fast, or whether you are carding heavy and slow, as to the number of the wire you should use. That might affect that.

#### *Discussion on Card Clothing.*

CHAIRMAN CORN: We will drop now to question No. 7, which is as follows:

*"Open discussion on card clothing, that does not require either stripping or grinding."*

We will take up the open discussion on card clothing. Let me say again that we don't want to bring up any particular class of card clothing, any particular makes of card clothing. I understand there are several different makes, and we don't want to discuss any particular make. I have had some literature sent to me in the last few days, with the insistence that I read it before the group, but I absolutely refused to do it. We will take this up, and discuss the materials for card clothing, which requires neither grinding nor stripping. We ought to have a pretty good discussion of it. If these card clothing men have been doing all they say they have, there is not a man here, that has not got something to say.

#### *Clothing Which Requires No Stripping*

MR. BUCHANAN: I put in one, which I do not mention, and we have been running now about three weeks, and the time carder tells me he can't tell any difference in the product coming from it and from the other. It has not been stripped. We have got it under observation at this time. I am just observing it.

MR. JONES (Augusta, Ga.): We have some cards we have been running now about two months. We have used various tests. Everything I could think of I have tried, and as far as my waste is concerned I cannot tell any difference in the amount of waste I get.

As far as stripping is concerned, that's a mistake. Those cards I put in I ran for 35 days. I ran that card 35 days before I stripped it after I clothed it, and I took a brush, and went there the 34th or 37th day and it has not run as well as the other card. When I stripped that card, you couldn't stay around it after running 35 days. Then I made various tests of 1 to 5 days, and two weeks to three weeks, and tried everything I could with it. At the end of 35 days we were getting a fairly good sliver off of that card, but I would not say it was as clean as the other. It fills up with the dirt, and it finally gets to the surface. If you run that card five or six days



without stripping, when you do strip, you can't stay in the room, for there is so much dust and dirt in the room, but you can run it a week, and strip it and you will get a fairly good sliver. If you run it four or five days, you won't tell any difference in the sliver, but I don't run mine a week.

We don't say we "strip them." We say "clean them out." We have made various tests.

CHAIRMAN CORN: What cotton do you use?

MR. JONES (Augusta, Ga.): Local cotton.

CHAIRMAN CORN: I mean what length staple.

MR. KLINCK: We use around  $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch.

MR. HAMES (Atlanta, Ga.): What is the difference in the character of your strips?

MR. JONES (Augusta, Ga.): When I strip that card, most all of the time I can see what come out. It is all right, if you don't run too long.

#### *Character of Strip*

MR. HAMES (Atlanta, Ga.): What is the difference in the character of your strip?

MR. JONES (Augusta, Ga.): When that came out they recommended reducing the flat speed 50 per cent. We made several tests for breaking strength with that 50 per cent reduction of top speed. I went back, and put the regular filling on, and put the top speed up, and it improved. With your low top speed there is nothing but dirt.

Mr. Klinck will tell you about the looks of the cloth.

#### *Less Neps*

MR. KLINCK (Augusta, Ga.): It had less neps. We made a sample of about 200 yards. I don't know that there is any great difference, but it looked like we had less of these little fibre neps.

MR. JONES (Augusta, Ga.): Another feature I might add is that this cloth was made after we speeded up the top. I would not have been willing to have made cloth out of that sliver before we speeded up the top. We made the cloth after we went up to the regular speed on top, but we ran that card possibly two weeks with one stripping.

CHAIRMAN CORN: Let's hear from somebody else.

#### *Hard Point Needle Wire*

MR. JONES (Augusta, Ga.): I would like to know if anybody has had any experience with the hard point needle wire. I ran a card 12 months and 2 days and I ground that card. I didn't make a test when I first put it on. I put that on and ground it as we always do any clothing we put on, and I ran that card about three weeks and I decided to make a test of that to see how long we could run that card without grinding. I ran that card twelve months and two days before I ground that again, and I must say we had a fairly good edge on that card after twelve months and two days.

CHAIRMAN CORN: Let's hear from some of the rest of you.

#### *Straight Wire Clothing*

MR. BAIN: We have seven cards at the present time clothed with the straight wire, and the first one put on was in September last year. This straight wire was put on a card carding 116 pounds per day, or 16 pounds per hour, and something like a month later I put another one on, a card, that was carding 145 pounds per day, 10-hour run.

#### *"Grindless" Card*

Now in speaking of the "grindless" card, if there is such an animal, I don't know anything about it. Now I have run these cards for seven weeks without stripping or without grinding. Two tests I have made on 7-weeks

run, and I really got through seven weeks, and I won't say that the web looked as good as from my other cards. What I was after was to see how far I could put it through without stripping, and be safe. At the end of seven weeks I decided that was enough.

I have made numerous tests in regard to waste. I find from the experience I have had, as far as I can see now, it is going to require grinding something like every four or six months. We have adopted the system on this job of taking these seven cards and cleaning them up, and going through them and resetting them just like you do to regrind them ever 30 days. Instead of grinding, strip it, clean it up, go through it, and reset it. If it needs grinding, grind it; if not, all right. From the experience I have had it strikes me we are going to have to grind them every four to six months, and the cards ought to be stripped, cleaned out, and reset every 30 days. All you carders know a card is not going to stay where you put it.

Now as to waste tests we have made, we show a saving in our waste with 130s with slow speed flat. I think most of our saving comes from that.

CHAIRMAN CORN: You cut that how much?

MR. BAIN: Right about nearly half, somewhere around forty some odd per cent.

As I said, we have seven in so far. We have got two more in the plant we are going to put on. I have watched this straight wire business, and I have had experience with it now since last September, and it looks to me like it is here to stay.

There is one thing, we have got to determine about it, as to how long it is going to last, and of course in a year's time we cannot tell, but I can frankly say that from last September up to the present time, if there is any defect about it, anything short anywhere, I have not found it.

CHAIRMAN CORN: If I catch the thread of your remarks, your practice is to strip every 30 days, that is running 10 hours a day, or every 15 days if you run night and day, and you grind every four months?

#### *Improved Breaking Strength*

MR. BAIN: From the experience I have had it will average every four months. I would like to say further about that that we made a test of our breaking strength on this straight wire, and it showed 4 pounds stronger.

MR. BUCHANAN: How many tests did you make, or did you test it day after day?

MR. BAIN: On the breaking strength we only made one test.

MR. BUCHANAN: We tried ours every day, and it will vary from day to day.

MR. CROCKER (Newberry, S. C.): How close did you set your flats?

MR. BAIN: Just the same as the others.

MR. CROCKER (Newberry, S. C.): What kind of floor have you got?

MR. BAIN: Wooden floor.

MR. CROCKER (Newberry, S. C.): How many pounds in 10 hours per card?

MR. BAIN: Our filling is 116 I believe and the warp 140. We have in our yarn mill in addition 40-inch cards; by the way, these others are 45-inch. We card 200 pounds a day, and I find with those straight wires I am getting the same results on cards running 200 pounds as I do from the other two, 116 and 140, that is in stripping and grinding. I have made not tests on them for breaking strength.

MR. BUCHANAN: This gentleman over here says that with the slow speed top he would not run that way, he would not risk it. It is worse, or better, or the same, or what?

(Continued on Page 16)



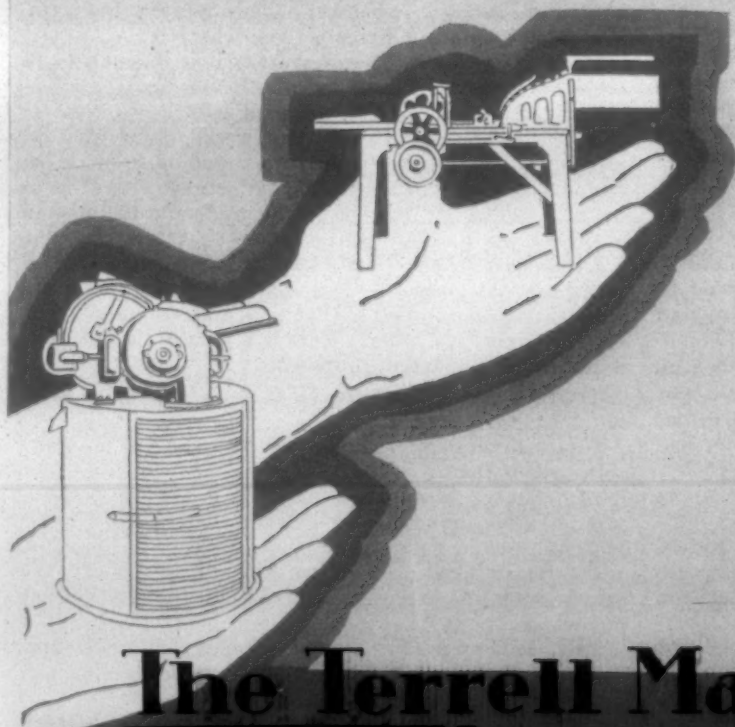
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## Cadders' Meeting At Augusta

(Continued from Page 14)

MR. JONES (Augusta, Ga.): On the low speed I have made several breaking tests on different days, and breaking under different conditions of weather our breaking strength went up or down.

MR. BUCHANAN: With your speed down you would not put your work on?

MR. JONES (Augusta, Ga.): No sir. I would be afraid to risk mine with the low speed.

CHAIRMAN CORN: What kind of cotton did you use, Mr. Bain?

MR. BAIN: When I made this test, and found my breaking strength was four pounds stronger, I was on low middling cotton, Western cotton. I think since that time they have cut my grade down, and I am on a strict low, and it is pretty low at that. (Laughter).

### Speed of Flats

In regard to the speed of these flats, experimenting with that, I put the speed back up. I believe it is going to depend on the grade of the cotton as to how fast you run the speed of your flats. If on good cotton, I believe it would be all right to speed it up. Since our grade has gotten so low I have not made any speed.

DAVID CLARK (Charlotte, N. C.): You know in the Arkwrights you have got to go through many things to get results. You might simply start up and make the start slow, and it will run better than the regular run of the mill. You know you have got to go through with the whole thing to get reliable results.

MR. JONES (Augusta, Ga.): I didn't make any of these breaking tests on clean cards. On this test I made that card had been run several days, at least a week. I didn't make any tests on a clean card.

I want to ask the brother over there did you experiment with any close settings on that?

MR. BAIN: Regular settings.

MR. JONES (Augusta, Ga.): I have experimented with the close settings. I have them just as close as I can. My experience has been that you can jam them right up because it never gets longer. It gets shorter, if it does anything. You can set it right jam up without any fear of affecting your wire.

MR. BAIN: I find that experience too. Since I have had the straight wire I pull it right down.

CHAIRMAN CORN: Let's hear from someone else.

MR. ELLIS: The best that I can see in it would be that it is a labor saving device. You can cut out your stripping and save some labor.

CHAIRMAN CORN: What practice are you using with regard to grinding and stripping?

MR. ELLIS: I am stripping eight times a day and four times at night. I have none of these on. If you had to strip but once a week, it would be a labor saver.

CHAIRMAN CORN: What I am trying to get at is, what has actually been the experience of the men?

A MEMBER: I have had one on four months, and 50 per cent of your flat speed reduces the breaking strength about 9 pounds on the same cotton. I reckon I have run five or six tests.

CHAIRMAN CORN: Have you put your flats back up?

Answer: Yes sir.

CHAIRMAN CORN: You don't know just what you are going to do?

Answer: No.

CHAIRMAN CORN: How often do you strip?

Answer: Every Saturday, pay-day. (Laughter). We run night and day and strip every week.

CHAIRMAN CORN: How often do you grind?

Answer: I have not ground yet.

### Another Experience

MR. WAITS: I have four of these. One we have had for about seven weeks. We have made several experiments with this card. We find a few things we think a great deal of. One of the things we like very much. It is the case that we don't have to grind a cylinder but once every six months. Figuring this on the basis of 200 cards in a room, there is a saving of about 16 cards. We figure on a basis of 200 cards, and it would be quite a little item in cost. Then we figure, where we use something like four or five strippers, we can probably get by by using two strippers about half a day a week. We carded on one of our cards, the one we got first, 4105 pounds before stripping. That was four weeks' run, about 220 hours.

Another thing we like about it is this: That it is possible to get 100 per cent production on these cards with the exception of when you have to stop and set them.

### Saving Good Cotton

Another thing we think about it, we think we are saving a little bit in good cotton. We claim that we are saving about 1½ pounds a day on our cylinders. We have reduced the speed of our flats to amount to about one pound a day. We made some tests, four against four with the crooked wire. We got 12 pounds, about 1.58 per cent, off of the crooked wire. We got 8 pounds with the straight wire, which would figure about 1.05 per cent I think. We made several tests running the crooked right along by the straight, so as not to fool ourselves. We find as one of the things that we think we get about 50 per cent less variation, that is in our numbers, showing up on the card sliver, drawing, slubber, and speeder, and setting, less variation on this straight wire than on the crooked wire.

As far as breaking strength is concerned, there is practically no variation whatever. This was on 14s yarn. We didn't find any difference there whatever.

CHAIRMAN CORN: You have found it is going to be necessary to strip about how often?

### Strips Every Four Weeks

MR. WAITS: About every four weeks, doing what we are doing. On a higher grade cotton, and on so much per day, I don't see where it would be necessary to strip as often as we do. It depends on the grade and the amount of cotton you put through per hour.

CHAIRMAN CORN: Let's hear from someone else. I might ask this question. Has anyone had any experience with an imported wire? That is a different proposition entirely from this other. It is not a card clothing. It is altogether a different proposition.

DAVID CLARK (Charlotte, N. C.): I have heard of it but I have not seen it.

CHAIRMAN CORN: Maybe Mr. Hill can tell us something about that.

MR. HILL: I probably can, if it is not for publication. There are only four in operation in the United States.

CHAIRMAN CORN: Well, we will not publish it. We can treat that as executive, and these gentlemen will not publish it.

(Mr. Hill spoke for several minutes but under the direction of Chairman Corn this part of the meeting was considered in executive session).

CHAIRMAN CORN: How often do you have to clean it?

MR. HILL: From every three or four days to every ten days. We know there is a certain amount of trash, that will accumulate on the points, and that will affect it.

CHAIRMAN CORN: Can this wire be cleaned in the



ordinary manner with a stripping brush or vacuum cleaner?

MR. HILL: Yes, with a stripping brush.

Question: What is the difference in the breaking strength?

MR. HILL: No difference in the breaking strength.

Question: How many pounds to the inch on that?

MR. HILL: Fourteen pounds to the inch.

The meeting then adjourned for lunch.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION

CHAIRMAN CORN: I think we will go back now to our question on

*"Open discussion on card clothing, that does not require either stripping or grinding."*

If there is any question, that anyone has on that subject, we would be glad to have it brought up right now. If there is not question on that, we will pass on.

#### *How Was Breaking Strength Increased*

MR. JONES (Augusta, Ga.): I noticed that one or two men stated that they increased their breaking strength. I would like a little more information on that. I have got it up all right, but have not been able to increase it. I would like to know what method was used, or whether it was because we didn't use the grade of cotton they used, or graded more or less. If there has been an increase in breaking strength with that wire, I have not found it. I have experimented very extensively on that.

CHAIRMAN CORN: I think the gentleman, who gave us that report, said he had changed cotton. Probably that is the cause of the rise in breaking strength. I don't think that the manufacturers of that clothing claim any increase in breaking strength. It might be that you can get some, but I don't think they claim that.

MR. BAIN: I would like to say in this test, where I got my increase in breaking strength, was only one test, and that stock was fresh from the card, carried direct to the spinning, and started with the cylinder clean. At that time I had Western cotton, but it was a better grade than what we are using at present. I am not in position to say that this straight wire actually increases the breaking strength.

MR. JONES (Augusta, Ga.): You would not care to say that the wire increased the breaking strength?

MR. BAIN: I would not say that. You can take your card, and take the stock fresh, and railroad it through the room, and into the spinning room, and in comparison with old stock you might find some difference. I would not say that this straight wire was the cause of this increase. Still we found it that way, and in making this test it was to see if it injured the breaking strength or helped it, and also as to the evenness of the numbers, and we found ours much evenner, 50 per cent evenner.

MR. JONES (Augusta, Ga.): The only way I find mice running evenner was on the strippings.

CHAIRMAN CORN: The only real thing we would get out of this from the information submitted is how long we can safely run a card without its being stripped, and how often we should grind. I believe from the experience of all men present is that it would have to be stripped at least 20 days, and ground about every four months. Some of them strip oftener. I believe one of the gentlemen said he strips every pay day, and he runs day and night.

#### *Doffer Speed and Neps*

Now let's go to question No. 6, one that we have not failed to discuss in any Carders' meeting since I can remember. I don't know whether we know any more about it now than we do when we first started. Question No. 6 is as follows:

*"Which will produce a web with the least neps, a doffer*

*speed of 10 revolutions per minute or 12 revolutions per minute, all other speeds and settings the same?"*

MR. JONES (Augusta, Ga.): You don't state whether you would reduce the weight of your sliver or whether it would remain the same.

CHAIRMAN CORN: Everything remaining the same.

#### *Higher Doffer Speed Makes Fewer Neps*

MR. JONES (Augusta, Ga.): On the several tests I have made with my 25 years' experience, when I speed my doffer up, I get less neps. That would be my version of it, leaving all settings, weight, and everything else the same. If I was going to make any change, and had my way about it, that's what I would do.

MR. BAIN: I made a test of that last Tuesday after I got that questionnaire. I had a card running  $9\frac{1}{2}$  revolutions per minute, and I changed it to  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , brought it up two revolutions, and I am sorry to say I had so many neps in my card on account of this low grade cotton that I couldn't tell the difference, and I had other men to look over it, and see if they could tell it. I tested it three different times.

CHAIRMAN CORN: Let's divide this question two ways. Consider that we take a card as it is; don't change the lap or anything, but just speed it up. We are carding 120 pounds in 10 hours; speed it up to 140 pounds a day; then we will discuss whether in taking the same poundage through the card in a day it is better to run that on low speed or high speed doffer. You just merely speed up your doffer. Now, Mr. Jones, you just merely speeded up your doffer, didn't you?

MR. JONES (Augusta, Ga.): Yes. I don't think that with speeding it up only two turns you would ever know it. I think you would have to make at least four or five turns on the same grade of cotton to notice any difference in your neps.

CHAIRMAN CORN: Well, you realize that two turns of your doffer is 20 per cent increase in production?

MR. JONES (Augusta, Ga.): You would have to make considerable increase to notice any difference. Whether it would be more or less, you would have to make a considerable increase in order to notice it in your cloth.

CHAIRMAN CORN: All of us fellows running 10 revolutions per minute on our doffers, if we could speed up our production 20 per cent, could save some cost.

MR. JONES (Augusta, Ga.): I don't say you can do it, but I say you would have to do that to notice any material difference. I don't believe anybody could tell any difference with two turns. I would have to be cited to that.

CHAIRMAN CORN: Let's hear from someone else.

#### *Reduced Speed to $9\frac{1}{4}$*

MR. HARVEY: I was carding 18 pounds an hour, and I reduced my doffer speed to  $9\frac{1}{4}$  turns, and you could tell the difference in the web, and the drawing, and you could tell the difference in the running and the difference in the breaking strength. We were breaking around 15 pounds according to the way we started.

Question: Did you move up on your lap weight, and cut your doffer speed down, or leave your lap weight as it was?

MR. HARVEY: I was weaving a 63-grain card sliver, and reduced it to 48-grain, and reduced my doffer speed to  $9\frac{1}{4}$ .

CHAIRMAN CORN: You had the same draft?

MR. HARVEY: Same draft, yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN CORN: You are carding about as much as you did before?

MR. HARVEY: No, sir. I was making a 16-ounce lap with 63-grain card sliver, and making  $14\frac{1}{2}$ -ounce lap with 48-grain sliver.

(Continued on Page 21)

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## PERSONAL NEWS

G. W. Isley has been promoted to superintendent of the Virginia Cotton Mills, Swepsonville, N. C.

D. F. Williams, who has been superintendent of the Virginia Cotton Mills, Swepsonville, N. C., has retired.

J. F. Collins has been promoted to overseer weaving at the Gloria Textile Corp., Johnson City, Tenn.

L. A. Bryan has resigned as overseer of cloth room at the Gloria Textile Corp., Johnson City, Tenn.

John F. Long is now superintendent of the Laurel Mills, Laurel, Miss.

G. H. Jones has resigned as president and treasurer of the Avondale Mills, Humboldt, Tenn.

Ralph Jones has resigned as superintendent of the Avondale Mills, Humboldt, Tenn.

R. A. Brookins has resigned as overseer of the cloth room at the Avondale Mills, Humboldt, Tenn.

C. E. Barnes, of Huntsville, Ala., has become overseer of cloth room at the Avondale Cotton Mills, Humboldt, Tenn.

E. B. Wise, formerly superintendent of the Martel Mills, Egan, Ga., has accepted a similar position at the Avondale Cotton Mills, Humboldt, Tenn.

J. L. Jewel, formerly superintendent of the Martel Mills, Cherokee Falls, S. C., has accepted a similar position at the Chesnee Mills, Chesnee, S. C.

D. I. Williams has resigned as superintendent of the Chadwick-Hoskins Mills No. 4, Charlotte, on account of ill health. He has been with the company for 18 years.

S. R. Power, superintendent of the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 5, Pineville, N. C., has also been given charge of the No. 4 mill in Charlotte.

Earl Hamrick has been elected president of the Charles Mills Company, formerly the Dora Mills, Red Springs, N. C.

Walter S. Montgomery, Jr., has been elected treasurer of the Spartan Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., succeeding his father the late W. S. Montgomery.

W. Y. Harrison, formerly superintendent of the Laurel Mills, Laurel, Miss., has become a traveling salesman.

H. A. Lucas, from the Industrial Mills, Rock Hill, S. C., has become night overseer of spinning at the Fort Mill Manufacturing Company No. 1, Fort Mill, S. C.

N. W. Benson has resigned as overseer night spinning at the Fort Mill Manufacturing Company, Fort Mill, S. C.

T. F. Culp, of Lancaster, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of dyeing at the Fort Mill Manufacturing Company No. 1, Fort Mill, S. C.

D. E. Phillips has been promoted from overhauler to assistant overseer spinning at the Eva Jane Mills, Sylacauga, Ala.

Charles Roberts, who has been secretary of the Dover Mills, Shelby, N. C., has been elected manager of the Charles Mills Company, Red Springs, N. C., formerly the Dora Mills.

W. C. Wilkinson, president of the Merchants & Farmers Bank, Charlotte and the Lowell Cotton Mills, Lowell, N. C., has also been elected president of the Insulating Yarn Company, Charlotte.



## PERSONAL NEWS

W. C. Kilpatrick has resigned as designer at the Spencer Mills, Spindale, N. C., and accepted the position of overseer weaving at the Kenneth Mills, Walhalla, S. C.

Ben W. Montgomery has been elected president of the Spartan Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., a position which he has been filling, without formal election, since the death of his brother W. S. Montgomery.

T. A. Sweet has resigned as second hand in carding at the Kershaw Cotton Mills, Kershaw, S. C., to become night overseer carding at the Kendall Mills, Camden, S. C.

J. H. Thomas has resigned as second hand in carding at the Aldora Mills, Barnesville, Ga., and accepted a similar position at the Pepperell Manufacturing Company, Opelika, Ala.

S. F. Brown, treasurer of the Whitinsville Spinning Ring Company, Whitinsville, Mass., is visiting a number of Southern mills with Wm. P. Dutemple, Southern representative of the company.

L. D. Tyson, U. S. Senator from Tennessee, has been elected president of the Knoxville Cotton Mills, Knoxville, Tenn. He was formerly president of this mill, and also served a term as president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association.

Robert T. Dixon has been appointed manager of the Charlotte plant of the Barber Manufacturing Company. He succeeds Douglas Tompkins, who was recently appointed manager of the Cutter Manufacturing Company, Rock Hill, S. C. Mr. Dixon has been with the Charlotte offices of Catlin & Co., for some time.

### OBITUARY

#### Clarence N. Cone

Clarence N. Cone, president of the Minneola Manufacturing Company, Gibsonville, N. C., died after a few hours illness, following a heart attack. He was a member of the prominent Cone family of textile manufacturers.

Mr. Cone, who was 53 years of age, was one of the organizers of the Huco Manufacturing Company, which later became the Minneola Manufacturing Company. He was also closely identified with the Cone group of mills in Greensboro.

He is survived by his widow, one daughter, a son Clarence Jr., and several brothers, including Julius Cone and Bernard Cone, of Greensboro.

#### Capt. Horace January Cochran

Capt. Horace January Cochran died suddenly at his home in Maysville, Ky., last Wednesday. He was president of the January & Wood Company, cotton manufacturers head of the Maysville Water Company; president of the Security Bank & Trust Company; president of the Maysville Building Association; president of the Cochran-Duke Realty & Investment Company; head of the United States No. 68 Historic Highway Association and one of its most ardent supporters; a director in the Kentucky Public Utilities Association and a member of the Mason County Road Bond Commission. He was a member of the Rotary Club and a member of the Board of Deacons of the First Presbyterian Church.

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## NATIONAL DYES



## North Carolina Association To Meet in June

The Cotton Manufacturers Association of North Carolina will hold its annual meeting in Charlotte in June. Tentative dates for the convention have been set as June 14 and 15.

## Trouble Ends at Ware Shoals

Ware Shoals, S. C.—The cotton mill and other plants at Ware Shoals, closed since Friday morning, when operatives cut off the electric power in the mill and quit work on account of activities of a "minute man," who was installing an efficiency system, resumed operation Monday following the reading of a statement by W. C. Cobb, retired superintendent, from President Benj. D. Riegel.

The basis on which the 1,200 employees have returned to their places is not known further than that representatives agreeable to both sides have been appointed to make proper adjustments in the wage scale, it was learned. The operatives have claimed that the new system required them to do more work with less pay.

Sheriff E. M. White, who has been in touch with the situation at Ware Shoals since the plants were closed came from the mill town with high praise for the manner in which operatives have conducted themselves. There has not been the least disturbance since the "minute man," R. C. Deal, left rather hurriedly Friday morning, and work has been resumed with everybody apparently in good humor, the sheriff said, indicating that there will be no further dissatisfaction.

## Flood Damages Mills

Columbus, Ga.—The Eagle & Phoenix Mills and Muscogee Manufacturing Company here were forced to suspend operations Friday for the third time in three weeks because of floods along the Chattahoochee River. Tremendous damage was done to both industry and farming.

The water rose so fast it was impossible to remove any stock in process at Eagle Mill. The weave shed of 450 looms is now 9½ feet in water. All of the cloth and warehouse is in complete ruin, and 20 pickers, 40 roving frames and all finishing departments are under 9½ feet water, with the loss estimated at \$70,000. The mill probably will not operate for three weeks.

All the cleaning department, bleaching and finishing at Muscogee Mill are under 3 feet of water. Bibb Manufacturing Company, which derives some power from the river, shut down this section of its plant when the power station was flooded. Lanett Bleachery & Dye Company, West Point, has suspended operations in about one-half of the plant.

## Morse Discusses Cotton Goods Specifications

Demand for quality merchandise is largely responsible for the increasing tendency to make and sell cotton textiles on specification, Ernest C. Morse, of the Cotton-Textile Institute, told members of the D-13 section of the American Society for Testing Materials in an address.

"There is a live and steadily growing interest in the subject of specifications in this industry," he said. "Specifications are important to manufacturers who are seeking to eliminate waste through standardization,

simplification and other measures. Consumers are interested in this subject and are looking for the advantages they may derive either as individuals or as industries.

"Both producers and consumers have common interests in the goods that they are made and used today. The old theory of 'let the buyer beware' has been scrapped. In its places it is now recognized that consumer satisfaction is a more constructive force in building up trade. It is just as essential for the producer to know how and where his products are being used as it is desirable for the consumer to be assured that the fabrics he is using meet certain specified and reasonable requirements.

"In this age of scientific progress the laboratory has become a symbol for accuracy and dependability as well as discovery. It is a direct aid in obtaining the necessary consumer acceptance and it presents an increasingly important opportunity for the technically trained man to render a distinct service. He can be relied upon to demonstrate and develop methods of making tests that are thoroughly practicable. He can furnish the assurance to manufacturers and consumers alike that necessary standards of quality and service are maintained."

Mr. Morse referred briefly to the progress that has been made in developing specifications and standards for cotton textiles that are used by the Federal Government. He also described how the Institute had collaborated with representatives of other industries in the preparation of specifications for fabrics that are used extensively by those industries.

"The success of this work and the efforts that are continually being made in the direction of consumer education have increased the practice of purchasing many cotton textiles," he said. "Individual consumers have neither the time nor the inclination to be concerned with the details. They will accept what has been tested and found desirable by competent authority and this task is the job of our technical men who can be of increasing service by helping improve products in a way that will mean greater satisfaction for both producer and consumer."

## Troops Called to Glanzstoff Plant

National guard troops were called Monday to the plant of the American Glanzstoff Corp., where employees have been on strike since last week. Press reports stated that the striking workers were making efforts to have the employees of the American Bamberg Corp. join the strike.

A difference over the wage scale was responsible for the strike. Officials of the American Glanzstoff Corp., stated that the workers were asking for wages that are 30 to 40 per cent over the present scale.

The company employs about 2,000 people in its rayon plant. The American Bamberg Company, whose rayon plant is located near the Glanzstoff plant, employs an even larger number.

## Textile Machinery Exports

Washington, D. C.—Exports of specified textile machinery in December were valued at \$652,471, according to figures made public by the Department of Commerce.

Of the total exportations \$270,224 worth consisted of circular hosiery knitting machines, \$159,426 other machines and parts, \$106,443 cotton looms, and the balance other classes of machinery.



## Carders' Meeting At Augusta

(Continued from Page 17)

CHAIRMAN CORN: But you are not carding anything like as much as you were before?

MR. HARVEY: No.

### *Does Doffer Speed Determine Neps Made?*

CHAIRMAN CORN: What we are trying to determine now is, holding everything else the same—you've got to get through 120 pounds on your card—now we want to keep it at that—no; the first question is, we don't want to keep it at that. We want to speed that up by changing the speed of the doffer. Will that work out more neps in it or not?

Question: With your card heavier you would not be doing as good work, would you?

MR. JONES (Augusta, Ga.): As I understand it, Mr. Corn, you are not considering any other quality outside of the neps?

CHAIRMAN CORN: That's all. I don't think there is any question that, if you get the neps out, you will get the other stuff out with it.

MR. CROCKER (Newberry, S. C.): I don't know of anything I could say in regard to retaining the same production and increasing or decreasing the doffer speed. You know the cylinder remains at a definite speed, and, as you decrease or increase that speed, that increases or decreases your ratio. The reason I know this we were putting 152 pounds on a 45-inch card, spinning as high as 44, supposed to be 1-inch local cotton. There were some neps there. We make several different grades of cloth. One particular grade showed up more neps than we wanted. I wanted to see if I could improve that. I cut this doffer speed, and cut the production from 152 pounds in 10 hours down to 130 pounds in 10 hours, and it made quite a difference, a great deal less neps. There was quite a contrast between the two. Bringing it on down to as low as 110 it made a wonderful difference. You can make a nicer sliver with less neps with low production than with high production.

CHAIRMAN CORN: What was your doffer speed before you cut it?

MR. CROCKER (Newberry, S. C.): 11.8. We brought it down to 8.4, I believe it was. You know that necessarily changed the ratio.

MR. JONES (Augusta, Ga.): Did you strip the same number of times?

MR. CROCKER (Newberry, S. C.): The same number of times. We stripped three times.

MR. JONES (Augusta, Ga.): You cut your production, and still stripped three times?

MR. CROCKER (Newberry, S. C.): Yes. Some years ago I was working at a mill that changed to 1-inch cotton. We had cut the production down to 48 pounds in an effort to get the neps out. We changed cotton. I would like to card 300 pounds if I could, but I couldn't sell the cloth. If you get down to 100, you might get it like somebody wants it. The more you put through, the more difficult it is to keep out neps.

CHAIRMAN CORN: I think it is generally conceded by all carders that the lower the doffer speed the better work you get as long as you keep everything else the same. I am not speaking about strength; I am speaking about cleaner work.

MR. CROCKER (Newberry, S. C.): I believe some of the warp yarns are cleaner.

### *Keeping Same Production With Lighter Laps*

CHAIRMAN CORN: Now let's take the other side of the question. We have got to retain our 120 pounds through our cards. We are now running a 12-ounce lap

and going to cut that to a 9-ounce lap, and instead of a doffer speed of 10 we are going to speed it up 25 per cent, that is to 12½. Now we have not changed our production.

MR. CROCKER (Newberry, S. C.): I am not sure, but I have always thought that I had rather have a light lap with a fast carder than a heavy lap with a slow carder. I don't say that that is correct, but I have always thought that.

### *Fast Light Carding*

MR. CONLEY: Up to the first of the year we were running 14-ounce lap 58-grain sliver on the cards. We thought we would try an experiment with fast light carding. We went from a 14-ounce lap down to a 9½-ounce lap, getting the same production off of the pickers as we were before by speeding up the pickers. You get the same number of beats per pound, but not the same number of beats per inch; the same number of pounds going through, but not the same number of inches.

We speeded up the doffers from 10 to 13½, and made 43-grain sliver instead of 58. I think the drawing we were using was 5¾ on the first drawing and 6¼ on the second. We made that 5¼ on both. Now with that faster web going through your card your neps showed up a whole lot more than on your pickers, but I believe per pound going through the card we have less neps showing up. Little things will show up, too, in your light picking and light carding that were not noticeable before. It certainly didn't hurt the rest of our card room and spinning room. End breakage is around 4¼. Breaking strength is 155 or 156 on 29s yarn. The spinning is running better, and that is true over a long period of time.

MR. CROCKER (Newberry, S. C.): I prefer light fast carding rather than heavy slow carding.

### *Need Further Tests*

CHAIRMAN CORN: It has been discussed and discussed, and very few people are willing to go ahead and make a test, and carry it far enough. I think we want to carry this thing to an extreme, and see how far we can go, and then we may go back the other way. We might try a real heavy lap and very low doffer speed, and see what we get. Leave the draft the same, just cut your production down, and your production gear, and leave your draft the same. It would be an interesting test for you to make at some time. It won't cost you much to do it, and it would certainly be of some interest. Light carding has been an argument right along. Like Mr. Crocker, there, certain people believe certain things, but they won't go to the trouble of proving it out. It might be, if you make a test, you might run into something else.

A MEMBER: Breaking strength primarily is what we were interested in. We took four cards, and speeded the doffer up four revolutions, speeded the doffer up four turns. We were interested only from a production standpoint, and we found, while the web looked just as good as the other one, our breaking strength would not hold up.

CHAIRMAN CORN: You didn't do anything but change your production gear and speed up your doffer?

Answer: That's right.

### *Lightest Web on 45-inch Card*

MR. BAIN: Before you leave that question, Mr. Corn, I would like to ask a question about the 45-inch doffer, what would be the lightest web that would be safe to make? I heard the man over there speak about making forty some odd grain web. I have a 45-inch card; how wide a web should I make?

(Continued on Page 27)

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## Another Legislative Season Passes

**W**HILE some State Legislatures meet every year, most of them are in session every two years, and January and February, 1929, witnessed the bi-ennial sessions of more than half of them.

In spite of the large number of Legislatures in session, we are informed that in only one State was any effort made to ratify the Child Labor Amendment to the Constitution, which was submitted by Congress in 1924, and in that State it failed.

Two years ago a feeble effort was made in a few States but as the matter still stands, only four States have ever ratified the amendment and there is not the slightest probability that the necessary 36 States will ever ratify and the proposed amendment may be considered as a dead issue.

It was by no means a dead issue when submitted by Congress in 1924; in fact there appeared to be an overwhelming sentiment for it, and we will recall the active campaign for it during the summer and fall of 1924 and when a majority of the Legislatures assembled in January, 1925.

Congress had enacted one Federal Child Labor Law which we carried to the United States Supreme Court, where it was declared unconstitutional.

When the storm of abuse let loose against us and against the Supreme Court had subsided another Federal Child Labor Law, along different lines, was enacted but we carried that to the United States Supreme Court and it was declared unconstitutional.

Another storm of abuse broke loose and under its influence a constitutional amendment giving Congress the power to enact a Federal Child Labor Law was put through Congress and submitted to the States for ratification.

Our enemies openly boasted that the Amendment would be quickly ratified and our friends told us that it was useless to make any fight against what appeared to be an almost unanimous public sentiment.

We, however, believed that the people of the several States were opposed to giving up the rights which they had reserved to themselves when the Union was formed and that if they understood the facts about child labor they would not ratify the amendment.

We began a campaign of education during which over 250,000 pieces of literature were sent out from our offices.

At first only a few newspapers were with us, but as others learned the truth and discovered how grossly child labor laws had been misrepresented to them, paper after

paper swung to our side until finally such great papers as the Chicago Tribune and the New York World, which had formerly fought us, came out openly against the Amendment.

It was assumed that, at least, half the State Legislatures would quickly ratify the Amendment, but as the legislators learned the facts they saw no reason to surrender to the Federal Government powers especially reserved by the States and instead of ratifying the Amendment most of them rejected it and only four States ratified.

In the hour of their defeat, a South Dakota paper which was one of the few still advocating the ratification of the Federal Child Labor Amendment gave forth the following effusion of which we are exceedingly proud:

"Without doubt the most masterly piece of control of public sentiment ever executed by any propagandist was the recent widespread avalanche of publicity directed toward the farmer of the Northwest in particular and the nation in general as a means of securing benefit for industrial promoters by defeating the Federal Child Labor Amendment. It is well known that this so-called feeling for the farmer and the right to control his own children was in reality the iniquitous conception of a bunch of Southern cotton mill people. It seems almost incredible that a whole country could be swayed by such a rain of printed matter as that which was showered on the farmers the past few months under the guise of defending the farmers' rights. One year ago all the farmers, all the politicians and all the students of political economy were generally lined up for the Child Labor Amendment. In this State the political parties endorsed the proposition unanimously, and then in a few months afterwards the same people lined up unanimously on the opposite side because somebody had conducted a splendid system of startling scare about States' rights. The success of this great venture will undoubtedly be a great incentive for master minds to manipulate the vote of the people through propaganda instead of the platform and political party in the future."

We consider that tirade against our publicity campaign as the greatest compliment ever paid us.

David Clark and the Southern Textile Bulletin were charged with seeking to continue the employment of children of tender ages whereas this publication had always opposed child labor and had been the first to advocate a minimum age of 14 years for employment in factories.

Our contention was that left to themselves the States would regulate the employment of children and that such employment would steadily decrease and we are happy to see that our contention is sustained by the following report of the North Carolina Department of Child Welfare:

A statement released by the North Carolina Department of Child Welfare says that the number of children certified in employment in North Carolina was reduced 14.1 per cent in 1928 from the number employed in 1927.

The survey of the commission shows that 5,012 children under sixteen years of age are employed in all of the industries of the State. It states that only two per cent of the fourteen-year-old children of the State are employed, while in the United States, as a whole, the percentage is 12.6.

The report states that the number of children employed in cotton mills was reduced 12.5 per cent.

This report is very gratifying to us and makes plain the fact that there never was any need for a Federal Child Labor Law or for a Constitutional Amendment which would make possible such a law.

## Larger Bales

**S**ECRETARY HESTER shows that the average weight of bales, exclusive of those which went direct to Southern mills, is 528.30 as against 521.34 last season.

As ginning figures are in running bales this difference of approximately seven pounds per bale will make a considerable difference when the crop is finally computed in 500-pound bales and may run the total crop above 14,500,000 bales.



## "Durene"—A New Textile Term

A NEW textile term has just been added to the list of textile products. Henceforth, mercerized yarns, or at least those made by the seven largest American producers, will be known as "Durene." The yarns will be branded and marketed under this trademark, and reach the ultimate consumer under that name.

Formation of the Durene Association of America to protect the quality of the products from the members of the association and to prevent substitution on the part of producers and manufacturers of mercerized products, is regarded as very progressive step in textile manufacturing.

A paragraph in the statement issued just after the association was organized says:

"At one step, the processors involved have gone a long way in wiping out one of the worst dissipations laid to the textile-apparel industry—namely, deceptive merchandising—inasmuch as they have co-operatively adopted a trademarked name for a quality of yarn, which designation will afford joint protection for responsible manufacturers and the consuming public."

The term, "Durene" has already been officially adopted by the merchandising-advertising department of the knit underwear industry.

An extensive advertising campaign to be devoted to educational work on "Durene" is to be undertaken. In other words, the mercerizers will seek to establish "Durene" in as distinctive a place in the public mind as rayon and silk now occupies.

Contrary to indications some time ago, the ever increasing use of rayon has not killed the demand for mercerized yarns and recent business in these yarns have been very large.

The mercerizers, in seeking to promote a wider use of their products on a basis of quality and fitness, have, we believe, taken a step that other branches of the textile industry may well follow.

For some time it has been known that a number of leading mercerizers have been considering plans for a co-operative organization to operate in the export field under provisions of the Webb act. Whether or not the formation of the Durene association is a step in that direction has not been announced. We hope so. In our opinion, consolidation for furthering export trade in textiles offers a very logical solution of many of the problems in the foreign trade situation.

## Take Charge of Your Job

EVERY one knows that the old fashioned "driving" type of superintendent and overseer has faded from the picture. The man who covered his own faults by bawling out everybody in sight has about served his time.

To be a successful superintendent or overseer today, a man must lead rather than drive. He cannot, however, overlook the importance of firmness in having his wishes obeyed. He can neither be too hard nor too soft but must strike a happy medium between the two. Think of the best superintendents you know today and you'll realize they possess that happy quality of getting things done as they want them without undue harshness or unpleasantness.

A man who issues his orders in an apologetic "the boss-wants-it-done" sort of a fashion can't last long. He'll

soon give way to a man who stands on his own feet, tells what he wants done and see that it is done.

Respect comes to those who command respect and respect is one of the essential qualities in running any job. The quickest way to lose respect is to be "wish-washy." If you're the boss, a big one or a little one, you must be the boss without being too "bossy."

Some men take charge of their jobs like a horsefly takes charge of a horse.

Don't be like that.

## Straight Thinking

THE following extracts from an editorial in the Daily News Record offer considerable food for thought:

Straight thinking is given by a well-known merchant, as the greatest need of the industry. How much reasoning can be inculcated, he does not know. It would seem to be a matter of education—but any idea on the part of the mill executives that someone is trying to educate them, meets with ready reproach.

Straight thinking is needed with regard to the matter of production vs. markets. "If you were to print in your paper, each day, a column devoted to the elements of economics many of the mill executives would likely take offense. They would regard such a step as an insult to their intelligence—and yet," said this merchant, "there are not many in our industry who truly appreciate the basic law of supply and demand. The subject has been argued and argued, just as though there was something to argue about, and today, it can be said that a large portion of the industry is less convinced than ever, that there is any relation between supply and demand, in the conduct of a salutary market."

How can the industry be made to understand some of these simple truths? it is asked. How can one persuade a mill executive who is able to keep his plant sold well ahead all of the time, that it is to his selfish advantage to figure on operating not more than 75 or 80 per cent capacity?

This is part of the big problem. When one points to the large number of mills which curtailed production last year, this is interesting, but not significant. Most of these mill executives were never definitely of the opinion that it was to their own personal, selfish advantage to run only part time, or to cut down on their capacity operations. They were willing to "play ball"—that is all.

If they were truly convinced of the fallacy of just manufacturing and then hoping for the best, they would not have grasped at so many petty excuses for finding fault with what others were doing and, incidentally, justifying their determination not to partake in any such plans again.

Never has it been possible to operate indefinitely at above the market's needs, without suffering by an industry, as a result. Why one has a right to assume that this time it is going to be different, comes under the heading of "Straight Thinking" and what has to do with the future of the business.

With costs based on, say, 75 per cent operations, curtailment would not be a hardship. Then, as the market justified, this percentage could be increased and profits would be greater. Dropping back to the 75 per cent basis, after the peak of the market had been reached, would be a matter of routine, with no increase in overhead, just as is done by the steel industry.

There is a great deal more truth in the above statement than many manufacturers are willing to admit. Men who have spent many years in any industry, who have mastered certain fundamentals of its operation, find it difficult to take on any new conception of the part they have in the whole scheme.

It is always difficult to get a true picture of the trend of conditions in any industry. It is much more difficult for a manufacturer to get such a picture and then visualize his individual relation to that picture.

We hear much these days of mass psychology and similar terms. Business men are asked to be philosophers, to study this theory and that. It strikes us that a real effort toward "straight thinking" will meet any problem that turns up.

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**MILL NEWS ITEMS****Burlington, N. C.** — Grover D. and Keith Moore has  
leased a building and will install 22 knitting machines  
on fancy hosiery.**Bessemer City, N. C.** — The Osage Manufacturing Com-  
pany has placed orders with Borne Scrymser Company  
of New York, for oil spraying equipment to spray raw  
cotton.**Calhoun Falls, S. C.** — Within a few days work will be  
started on a new office building for the Calhoun Mills.  
This office building will be built between the mill and  
the mill store, and will have four offices.**Trion, Ga.** — The Trion Company has purchased oil  
spraying equipment from Borne Scrymser Company.  
This will equip two units in their mill. Additional  
equipment will be added later.**Burlington, N. C.** — The Foster Knitting Mills, recent-  
ly organized here, as noted, has begun construction of  
a plant at Morehead and Cameron streets, the building  
to be 100x84 feet. The company will install 14 full  
fashioned knitting machines, with provision for increas-  
ing this to 40 within a few months.**Elizabeth City, N. C.** — An increase of 40 operatives is  
announced by the Avalon Mill of the Elizabeth City  
Hosiery Company, which now has approximately 75 on  
the pay roll. The Avalon Mill started operations 18  
months ago with four machines for the manufacture of  
women's full-fashioned silk hosiery and since has in-  
creased the number to 16.**Rock Hill, S. C.** — The Rock Hill Printing & Finishing  
Company, which is to establish a new plant here, has  
paid \$85,000 for a site on Laurel street. The site in-  
cludes 12¼ acres and a vacated building formerly used  
by the Anderson Motor Company. Construction work is  
to be started at an early date.**Gainesville, Ga.** — The Lonsdale Textile Mills Company  
of Providence, R. I., will erect a fifty thousand spindle  
textile plant on an 800-acre tract selected for the site  
here, local civic officials have learned. The first unit  
of the new mill will cost approximately \$20,000.The Lonsdale Company has mills at Blackstone, Mass.,  
Ashton, Hope and Phenix, R. I., and at Seneca, S. C., all  
manufacturing Lonsdale sheetings and cambric.**Chattanooga, Tenn.** — R. B. Davenport was elected  
president of Davenport Hosiery Mills; R. B. Davenport,  
Jr., vice-president; E. E. Pickard, vice-president and  
Joe H. Davenport, secretary-treasurer and general man-  
ager, at a meeting here. The directors, besides the offi-  
cers include: J. P. Hoskins, president, First National  
Bank; Burkette Miller, both Chattanooga; A. J. Miller  
and F. W. Nash, both New York.A dividend of 50 cents was declared on common stock.  
Expansion of the full fashion mill calling for an expen-  
diture of \$200,000 was authorized. The resignation of  
T. Walter Fred, tendered September 1, last year, was  
accepted.



## MILL NEWS ITEMS

**Waynesboro, N. C.**—It is understood that J. W. Sanders is to build a 12,000-spindle cotton mill here, including the erection of a mill village with 75 homes.

**Thomaston, Ga.**—Martha Mills, of Goodrich Tire & Rubber Company has placed an order with Saco-Lowell Shops, of Boston, for approximately 30,000 spindles and accompanying preparatory machinery valued at, roughly, \$1,200,000.

**Charlotte, N. C.**—The Dutchess, Inc., has been organized here by Arthur Jepson, for some time manager of the Savona Mills, and Harry Baum. The company has a building at 1503 S. Tryon street, which is to be equipped for making rayon and cotton knitted products.

**Whitmire, S. C.**—The Parks-Cramer Company has just completed the installation of humidifiers, air cooling and conditioning system throughout the Whitmire plant of the Aragon-Baldwin Mill, Inc. Henry Tschudy, Swiss textile manufacturer and inventor, has also just installed for the Whitmire Mill his shuttle truing machine. Besides this the mechanics are reay busy placing 600 new Stafford looms on the second floor for weaving. When all arrangements shall have been completed the Whitmire plant of the Aragon-Baldwin chain will rank as one of the largest and most modern mills in the South.

**Rome, Ga.**—Chatelaine Rayon & Textile Corporation has no connection with American Chatillon Corp., also of Rome, it was stated by Dr. D. M. Balsam, chairman of the Chatillon board of directors.

It was pointed out by Dr. Balsam that "Chatelaine" is a copyrighted name belonging to La Soie de Chatillon, the American rights to which belong to American Chatillon. Chatillon would take steps to prevent the use of this name, it was stated by Dr. Balsam, since the new corporation had taken it without the permission of American Chatillon, he stated.

A Delaware charter has been granted the Chatelaine Rayon & Textile Corp., of Rome, Ga., to build and equip a weaving mill at Rome to manufacture dress fabrics, linings of rayon, as recently noted.

**Spartanburg, S. C.**—Actual construction of the \$1,000,000 bleachery of the Fair Forest Finishing Company near Spartanburg will begin within the next 30 days and the plant is expected to be ready for operation by January 1, 1930.

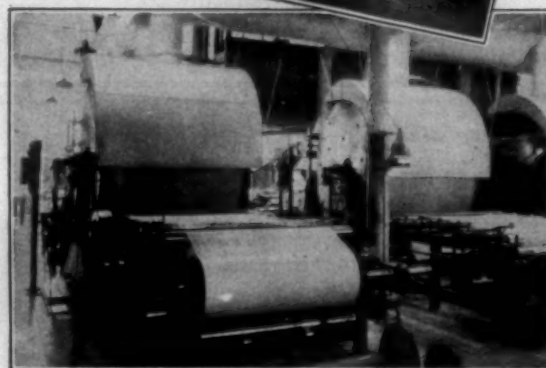
Grading started this week, but has been hampered by rain. The plant will be placed in one large building with a floor space of 130,000 square feet, and at first 150 operatives will be employed.

The officials of the company are M. R. Reeves of New York, president; J. M. Reeves of New York, vice-president; H. A. Ligon of Spartanburg, treasurer, and C. M. Lindsay of Spartanburg, secretary. The first three of these and W. F. Ligon are directors.

The company will issue \$500,000 in common stock, shares valued at \$100 each. An amount approximately similar will be issued in serial notes, making it a \$1,000,000 proposition.

The plant will install modern machinery for bleaching, dyeing, mercerizing and all grades of finishing.

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## MILL NEWS ITEMS

**Greenville, S. C.**—Plans are being prepared by J. E. Sirrine & Co., local engineers, for a new unit for the Piedmont Plush Mills, Inc. The building will be of brick on concrete footings, with built-up roof, and will be equipped with a sprinkler system. It will cost about \$50,000. The company operates 24 looms in the production of plush and velour.

**Andalusia, Ala.**—The Alabama Textile Product Corp., to be capitalized at \$500,000, in process of incorporation for the establishment of a plant at Andalusia to manufacture underwear and playsuits. J. G. Scherf will be president of the new company, which is remodeling a brick, steel and concrete building and will install 500 sewing machines furnished by the Union Special Machine Company, Chicago, and the Singer Sewing Machine Company, New York. Equipment not yet purchased includes a sprinkler system, steam heating plant, electric motors and elevators. The company will employ about 600 operatives and will manufacture approximately 1500 dozen suits daily.

### Goodrich to Have Tire Plant in Atlanta

Company, Akron, Ohio, announces plans for the construction of a tire manufacturing plant at Atlanta, Ga., to be completed by the end of this year, making the third Goodrich tire plant in the United States. This announcement follows the recent purchase of 25 acres of land at 14th and Hemphill streets, where construction will be started soon to provide facilities for a daily production of 5000 tires and as many tubes.

Atlanta was selected for the site of a Southern Goodrich tire plant, according to Mr. Tew, following a period of investigation of Southern manufacturing and dis-

tributing advantages. Because of the rapid industrial growth of the South, he states that a plant in that section of the United States is justified, citing the fact that the Goodrich tire plant at Los Angeles, Cal., built only a little more than a year ago, has been compelled to expand for greater production.

The plant will be supplied with fabrics from the Martha Mills, Thomaston, owned by the Goodrich Company. The mill is being enlarged to accommodate a total of 80,000 spindles.

### Hosiery Production

Hosiery production in January totaled 5,204,938 dozen pairs, compared with 4,374,504 dozen pairs in the preceding month, according to figures by the Department of Commerce, based on reports received from 306 identical establishments.

Production in January, all classes, was as follows (dozens of pairs):

Men's full-fashioned, 51,218; men's seamless, 1,751,444; women's full-fashioned, 1,725,278; women's seamless, 605,779; boys', misses' and children's, 836,550; infants', 219,611; athletic, 15,058.

### Georgia Association Met Tuesday

A very interesting meeting of the Textile Operating Executives of Georgia was held in Atlanta on Tuesday. The discussion feature of the program was devoted to questions on carding and spinning.

A full report of the meeting will appear in these columns next week.

### C. B. Willingham

C. B. Willingham, president of the Adams Duck Mills, Macon, Ga., died at his home after a short illness. He was a member of the prominent Willingham family of Macon, long prominent in the cotton and textile industry in Georgia.

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**Carders' Meeting At Augusta**

(Continued from Page 21)

MR. CONLEY: You can make 43 on that card.

MR. CROCKER (Newberry, S. C.): I make 40 on a 45-inch card.

CHAIRMAN CORN: That's the lightest web made on a 45-inch card. We run it 43 on inch cotton. Does anyone run over that? Well, I don't know; there is a whole bunch of us fellows that have been in the business for years and we don't know yet.

A MEMBER: I run 42-grain sliver on 45-inch card. If you run it light, the least little draft will break your sliver. I think around 48 to 50 holds up better.

CHAIRMAN CORN: Suppose somebody wants to put it down to 25; you don't know whether you could do it or not?

Answer: You could probably do it.

CHAIRMAN CORN: That's another thing some of you might do at some time—see how light you can do it. It might pay us to get down to a 25-grain sliver.

MR. CROCKER (Newberry, S. C.): The way most of us are hooked up it is not a question of how light you can get it, but how heavy you can get it.

CHAIRMAN CORN: It is not going to change your production.

*How High Can Doffer Be Speeded?*

MR. JONES (Augusta, Ga.): I would like to know how fast anybody has tried doffer speed, and on what grain sliver? What is the highest doffer speed anyone ever reached?

MR. CONLEY: I have seen it run 17 to 18 at the Columbia Duck Mills. It was not satisfactory to us. It was not a satisfactory test.

CHAIRMAN CORN: Let's get this. What is the highest speed you are running now?

MR. CROCKER (Newberry, S. C.): 11 $\frac{7}{8}$ .

MR. CONLEY: 14.

MR. CROCKER (Newberry, S. C.): I would like to have mine down to 8 if I could.

CHAIRMAN CORN: That's something you would like to. You don't know whether that is the best thing for you or not because you won't make these tests.

*Results From One, Two and Three Drawing Processes*

CHAIRMAN CORN: Let's pass on to this other question, Question No. 8 now, which is:

*"Comparison of figures submitted in 1926 with those submitted in 1929 as to 1, 2 and 3 processes of drawing, and result attained."*

I think before we start that we will find out how many here are running one process of drawing. (One.) Is anyone running three processes of drawing? (None.) I guess everybody is running two then except one.

I will give you the figures. In 1926 on coarse numbers (what we considered coarse numbers in that group was 26s down) 20 per cent of the men present were running one process, 80 per cent of course running two.

On print numbers, 30s to 40s, or 28s to 44s, it was practically unanimous. There were 37 men present that were on print numbers, and only one was running one process.

On the fine numbers two processes were most generally used, but there was a larger percentage in the fine group using one process than there were in the print numbers. So it seems that the one process of drawing in the coarse numbers and in the fine numbers has a larger percentage than in the print numbers. I was wondering if that would be your action, if you would say you would like to have two processes rather than find out what we ought to have.

MR. CROCKER (Newberry, S. C.): Due to the fact

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that on print goods you don't need so much, you can make out with one process there.

MR. ROBERTS (Laurens, S. C.): I tried for a while one process, and the sliver was so uneven I put it back.

CHAIRMAN CORN: Did you do anything besides cut out a process of drawing?

MR. ROBERTS: That's all.

CHAIRMAN CORN: You didn't reduce your speed?

MR. ROBERTS (Laurens, S. C.): No. I ran one process just like I ran the two.

#### *One Process Demands Lower Speed*

CHAIRMAN CORN: I don't think you will find that that is usually done. Whenever they change from two processes to one process, they will use as many frames as they are using now, but just simply reduce the roller speed. That has been my impression from the men with whom I have talked.

MR. ROBERTS (Laurens, S. C.): When I put this back I reduced the speed, cut it down to about 150.

CHAIRMAN CORN: Has anyone here made any experiments on that? You fellows have not been doing much test work here lately. If you reduce your roller speed, cut it down, if you are running 300, cut it to 150, you can run pretty fair on one-process drawing.

Question: What do you gain by it?

CHAIRMAN CORN: We couldn't see any difference. It all depends on what you are doing before you start. I doubt if there are any of us getting more than 65 per cent through our drawing frames.

CHAIRMAN CORN: How many are running less than 300 on their drawing rolls? (Ten.) How many less than 250? (Seven.) Any less than 200? (One.) You are on fine work, though. Anyone running at 400? (None.)

MR. JONES (Augusta, Ga.): I will tell you a little experiment we had. We were paying our doffer hands by the day, and they said they couldn't keep up. We changed our practice, and now they are all drawing from one another, and I have reduced my front roll speed since putting hank clocks in.

MR. JONES (Augusta, Ga.): The hank clock will do more than anything you have ever done.

CHAIRMAN CORN: It might do it.

#### *Method of Creeling*

Let's take up Question No. 9 in connection with the drawing frame, the question of creeling. Question No. 9 is as follows:

*"Should drawing creels be creeled all at one time or one can at a time?"*

How many men creel their frames one can at a time as it runs out? (Ten.) How many creel it all at one time? (Four.)

Question: Both ends or either one?

CHAIRMAN CORN: You can either creel all of one end at one time or you can creel your whole frame at one time. I have seen it where they creel one end at a time. Now if you creel yours that way, who do you creel it that way?

Answer: Due to the fact that I am compelled to do it. I don't like the system, but unfortunately my space is so congested that I have not room between the first and second drawing to store up enough cans to make even a third of a creel. We cannot keep up on account of lack of space. I said to our superintendent, "How do you like that system?" He said, "I like it," but I said, "We cannot keep up that way. We have not space enough for storing between the drawings." He said, "You are right." Later on we expect to expand a little bit, and then we are going right back. Then again our drawing is so spaced that the cans have got to go together. We cannot leave a walkway there. We have no

way of eliminating that until we get more space. We are rather crowded in our drawing. I don't like the single can plan. I like the other better.

CHAIRMAN CORN: You know some years previously most of us fellows working in the card rooms would always wait until the darned thing got so full it had to come off. The result is we had a lot of stretched drawing. It makes bad work. The idea I understand now amongst most of the fellows is to have some signal, and, when forty minutes are up, he doffs again. We just recently installed that signal system. To do that we had to change our mill.

Now, as I understand it, your reason for creeling that way is because you have to on account of lack of space?

Answer: Yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN CORN: Let's find out why some of the rest of them are creeling that way. Some of you fellows that are creeling a whole frame at a time—why did you go to that system?

MR. CONLEY: We have 22 cards on a line, and you have to do that to take care of them. That's on the first drawing. On the second drawing you take it from one frame, and put it to another frame, and get less pieces.

CHAIRMAN CORN: There is argument for both systems. What we want to do is to try to thresh it out, and see which one is the better. Why do some of you men still hold out for running out one can at a time?

MR. JONES (Augusta, Ga.): I believe one reason we can't get away from that is that we used to all creel as we ran out years ago.

My experience is that the more you creel at a time the more chance you have to lower your front roll speed, and keep it better than you could if you creel as you run out. I don't believe any man can keep up as well putting in the cans as they run out everywhere, that is if he is crowded to keep up.

CHAIRMAN CORN: You think it speeds up production then?

MR. JONES (Augusta, Ga.): Yes, sir, and gives you a chance to reduce the front roll speed.

MR. HAMES (Atlanta, Ga.): One of the main reasons I am doing that is that I have not got the space to store my drawing.

CHAIRMAN CORN: If you really do it the proper way, it doesn't take much space. You don't need but six cans in the alley at a time. Really, to do it as it should be done, it doesn't take much space. In other words, whenever you take the doff off of your first drawing, those six cans go in one place. If you try to bank up 36 cans to put in a full creel, it takes up a lot of cans and a lot of space.

MR. CROCKER (Newberry, S. C.): I creel six cans at a time. Less than that, it does not give a fellow a chance to clean.

CHAIRMAN CORN: You must be kept awfully clean.

MR. CROCKER (Newberry, S. C.): We clean every time we doff, and we would like to keep the weights clean and back of the sliver clean.

CHAIRMAN CORN: It's a good thing, if you've got the time to do it.

MR. JONES (Augusta, Ga.): If I am not asking too many questions, I would like to ask if we would not get better numbers by creeling one can at a time as they run out. Would you not get better numbers on your sliver?

MR. CROCKER (Newberry, S. C.): If you doff all your cans uniformly from your cards, I don't think your differences in numbers would amount to much.

MR. JONES (Augusta, Ga.): Suppose you had six cards, and you leave six of those cards on your doff; if you had all six cans out there at once, you would not get



as good results as you would if you put one out there and after a while another.

MR. CROCKER (Newberry, S. C.): In that case you probably would not.

MR. JONES (Augusta, Ga.): You will agree, if you had six cans there, your numbers would be worse than if you had part of your cans under the lap.

MR. CROCKER: No; I would not agree to that altogether. I believe I had rather have the cards lapped on full cans, have them all set at once, and run out at once.

MR. JONES (Augusta, Ga.): When you lap through that way, you are drawing out every lap at least four to six inches. You know how they usually lap.

MR. CROCKER (Newberry, S. C.): We try to bunch them. We try to watch that.

CHAIRMAN CORN: While you put all those cans in at one time on your drawing frame, yet those pieces are not coming out at the same time, and when you have uneven work from that, it does not hurt you so if you get an uneven place on the lap, it is on the uneven side.

A MEMBER: I have tried both ways. I creel my ends all at the same time, and get even numbers.

MR. BAIN: I have tried it both ways.

MR. ELLIS: You have all noticed that there is often something of a stretch in the drawing. You will find that about one-third from the bottom is where the trouble begins. Most mills use a spring bottom can. We know there is some stretch there because it breaks back. It stands to reason there must be a little stretch in the card sliver, not enough to break the work, but enough stretch so as to pull it down a little finer. If you have your cans nearer, so you get a straight lift up, you are not as liable to have the stretch as if your cans are away back here.

CHAIRMAN CORN: Have you ever taken six ends—I don't mean one time, but time after time—creel them in, weigh that off, and then weigh again when you get down to the bottom, and what do you find?

MR. ELLIS: I have not.

#### *Better Results Creeling 3 to 6 Cans at Once*

CHAIRMAN CORN: There are a whole lot of things that come out in connection with this. If you have the proper sized trumpet on your cards or drawing, it's a great help. If you have an oversized trumpet even with the proper sized sliver you are more likely to have a stretch.

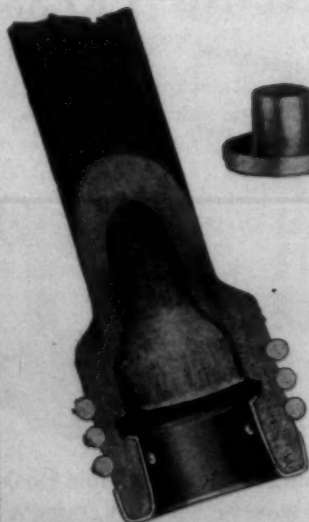
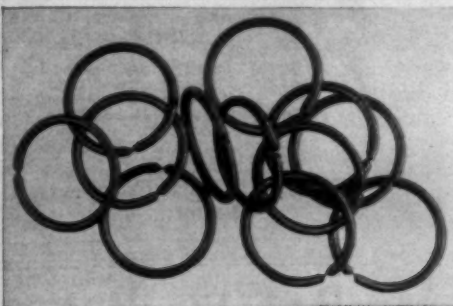
There are advantages and disadvantages to both ways of creeling. It is practicable to do it this way, creel three of your cans at one time; then creel three more. I think there is quite an advantage from the fact that you get a much better mix and blend in your cotton, if you can use the creeling in system either three cans at a time or six cans at a time, according to the space you have around your drawing, but from the tests I have made I am in favor of creeling either in three or six at a time.

That takes up all of the questions, which we had on our questionnaire. I am going to throw the meeting open now for a round table discussion. Some men have come here with some questions in their minds that they would like to hear discussed. Let's have them.

#### *Creeling Speeders*

MR. JONES (Augusta, Ga.): You had on that questionnaire, did you not, Mr. Corn, something about creeling speeders?

CHAIRMAN CORN: No. The last question was: "Should drawing creels be creeled all at one time or one can at a time?" However, if there is any question you (Continued on Page 32)



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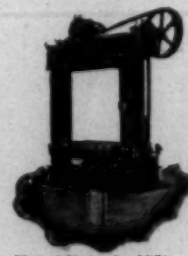
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## Mercerizers Form "Durene" Association

What is reported as an innovation in modern merchandising and one of the greatest forward steps taken by any branch of the textile industry in many years, is the action just decided upon by the seven largest yarn processors in the country—as a result of which their superior quality mercerized cotton yarns will henceforth be offered to manufacturers under the trademarked name "Durene" and eventually reach consumers designated by the same term.

These processors have organized themselves into a group to be known as the Durene Association of America, with J. S. Verlenden, head of the Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Company, of Philadelphia, as president. The seven concerns, representing approximately 75 per cent of the trade's output, will not only support the name "Durene" but have announced their intention of fully protecting it against infringement.

Summed up, the decision means that at one stroke processors involved have gone a long way toward wiping out one of the worst dissipation laid to the textile-apparel industry—namely, deceptive merchandising—inasmuch as they have cooperatively adopted a trademarked name for a quality yarn, which designation will afford joint protection for responsible manufacturers and the consuming public.

In other words, through the use of the term "Durene," reputable producers will be enabled to identify their finished products as containing superior quality yarns, while consumers will be protected against the purchase of so-called high grade garments which actually are made of inferior yarns.

Incidentally, the term "Durene" has been officially adopted by the merchandising-advertising department of the knit underwear industry.

This information was forthcoming following a conference between J. P. Holt, of the Aberfoyle Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, who is acting as chairman for the processors' group, and Byron G. Moon, merchandising-advertising director of the knit underwear industry.

Mr. Holt described "Durene" as "having a base of superior grades of cotton fiber, which has been so treated as to produce luster, and increase strength, elasticity and absorption." While, of course, "Durene" is adaptable to the manufacture of various items of wearing apparel, particularly hosiery and underwear, Mr. Holt said that use of the term had been offered to the knit underwear industry first as an expression of cooperation on the part of the yarn processors.

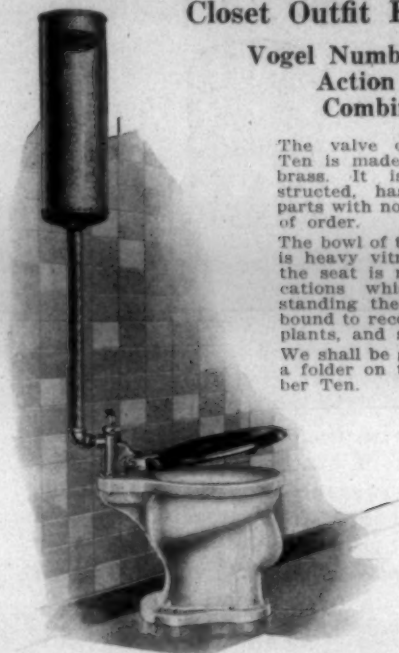
He added that the Durene Association of America had made available to the latter industry's merchandising-advertising division a substantial sum to be devoted to educational work on "Durene," and authorization for its acceptance has been forthcoming from the proper committee. This activity will be carried forward through the educational division, and it is expected that correct information concerning its characteristics will be placed before the trade and consuming public at an early date.

The Durene Association of America comprises the following foremost processors:

Aberfoyle Manufacturing Co., of Philadelphia; American Yarn & Processing Co., Mt. Holly, N. C.; Dixie Mercerizing Co., Chattanooga; Clarence L. Meyers, Inc., Philadelphia; National Yarn & Processing Co., Chattanooga; Spinners Processing Co., Spindale, N. C., and Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co., of Philadelphia.

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## Carders' Meeting At Augusta

(Continued from Page 28)

would like to ask on creeling speeders, we would be glad to entertain it.

MR. JONES (Augusta, Ga.): Has anybody experimented with this? Say you have your speeders or intermediates, and you creel so as to have a full bobbin or a half full bobbin turning on the same cylinder? I would like to hear from somebody on that. Has anybody made any tests? Some man has begun creeling every other bobbin on purpose. I have not done that yet, but I am considering it.

CHAIRMAN CORN: Have you made any tests?

MR. JONES (Augusta, Ga.): I have made tests on two different hank rovings. I believe, taking everything into consideration, that you get a right smart more even work. The old method was creeling the front line and top line together. You creel one, and creel the other, and you get both of those lines creeled on the same doff. If you are creeling every other bobbin, you would creel one bobbin there, and the other bobbin here would not be creeled until you start on another doff. I rather like that. I believe it will be a good idea.

### Creeling Front and Bottom Line

I tell you some other tests I have made. Instead of creeling the top line, I mean the front line, and top flat line together, I made some tests on creeling the front line and the bottom line. By so doing I think everybody will agree with me that you will have every line equally spaced between creels. We don't let them creel a whole batch; we try to make them creel a line at a time. If you creel the front line and bottom line, you will have every line equally spaced between creels.

CHAIRMAN CORN: Let's consider. What do you feel you get the uneven work from?

MR. JONES (Augusta, Ga.): There are two or three reasons. One reason is we have never yet tried to force our men to piece our roving right on to the end. We have never had any occasion to do that. On the front line everybody would piece on to the end. That's one reason.

Another reason is that no man ever creeled a frame that he didn't make some bad work.

CHAIRMAN CORN: You are going to have the same number of pieces in the spinning room after all. If you creel half of them on this doff and half on the next, that won't help your spinning, for you have the same number of ends come down. So have you got much advantage?

MR. JONES (Augusta, Ga.): My experience on roving frames is, when you first doff a frame, weigh your sliver, and weigh it when your bobbin is full; I have never been able to weigh it all exactly the same weight on empty as on full bobbins.

CHAIRMAN CORN: You are going to have the same number of pieces after all going into the spinning room. If you have half on this frame, you have just that much more on the next frame. You are going to have to creel just twice as often?

MR. JONES (Augusta, Ga.): No; you don't have to creel any more. The number of creels will be the same thing.

CHAIRMAN CORN: If you creel half at a time, you have got to creel twice as often. You won't creel but half as many bobbins at a time.

MR. JONES (Augusta, Ga.): The labor would be the same.



CHAIRMAN CORN: Suppose you have got a creel; you get two doffs off of your speeder; you creel every other bobbin; you have got one creeling of bad work in every doff?

MR. JONES: Yes.

CHAIRMAN CORN: Which is worse? To have it all in one doff or divide it up between two doffs?

MR. JONES (Augusta, Ga.): I think it would be better to have it divided up between the two doffs.

A MEMBER: I think the idea of the half creel originated from the idea that you could run a larger roving, and gain a little production in the length of time it ran in the frame.

MR. JONES (Augusta, Ga.): In trying this out I increased the size of my roving. I did not experiment with this in order to enlarge the size of my roving, but I found after I had done this I could enlarge the size of my roving, but I didn't start with that thought in mind.

CHAIRMAN CORN: You get some advantage that way. If you cut out one-third of the creeling you have some advantage.

MR. ELLIS: I would like to ask whether this gentleman creels his top frame and bottom frame together or whether he creels the two top frames together or the two bottom frames?

MR. JONES (Augusta, Ga.): So far as the creeler man is concerned, he won't know the difference at all. He creels them like you want them.

MR. ELLIS: I asked if you creeled the front creel and little creel together and the top back creel and bottom together, or whether you creeled the front and top creel together or how you do it.

MR. JONES (Augusta, Ga.): Front and bottom run in together.

MR. ELLIS: On narrow gauge can we tried to creel the top and middle together, and it makes it double. It gives you trouble. You can creel the front top and middle, and your back top and back bottom together.

CHAIRMAN CORN: How many are running the ends from the two top rolls front and first one bottom together? (Three.) How many are running front roll and middle roll behind together? (One.)

A MEMBER: I am running the tops together and the two bottoms together. I creel my filling like this gentleman says he creeled his. I creel the front row and bottom row together and the top row and middle row together. We run day and night, and it keeps the creeling more equally divided. They keep their frames straightened out better.

CHAIRMAN CORN: You only creel half of the frames, at a time?

Answer: Yes.

CHAIRMAN CORN: You creel two rows at a time?

Answer: Yes.

CHAIRMAN CORN: Is there any other question?

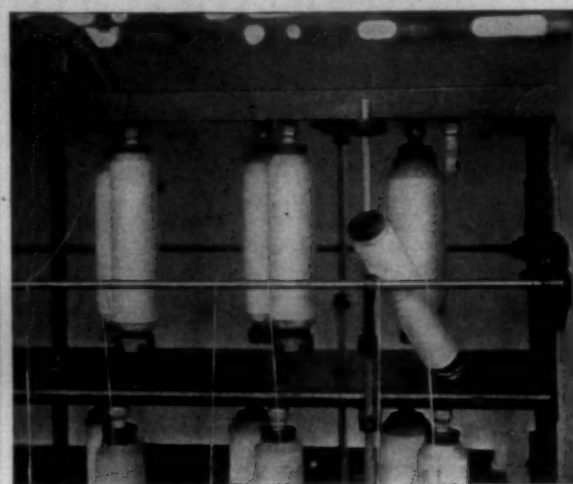
#### *Weight on Metallic Rolls*

MR. ELLIS: What is the proper weight to run on metallic drawing rolls?

MR. CROCKER (Newberry, S. C.): It depends on the stock you are running through your rolls.

MR. JONES (Augusta, Ga.): What is the proper weight? We all know what we do, but what is proper? I will tell you one experience we have had. When I went to Sibley, we were about equally divided on Saco-Pettee drawing and Howard & Bullough. The H. & B. had 14 pounds and the Saco-Pettee 14 and 16. After being there several months it seemed like I noticed that

(Continued on Page 36)



## Hang Your Bobbins

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The Eclipse Bobbin Holder *suspends* the bobbins from the top of the creel board. It eliminates skewers and incidentally, accumulation of lint or fly.

You can use these holders to advantage on your roving and spinning frames. The ball bearing construction insures a smooth effortless pull. The yarn is materially improved in quality.

Put daylight beneath your bobbins. Banish expensive skewers. A holder will be sent you for examination. Write today.



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Elmira, N. Y.

# ECLIPSE

## BOBBIN HOLDER

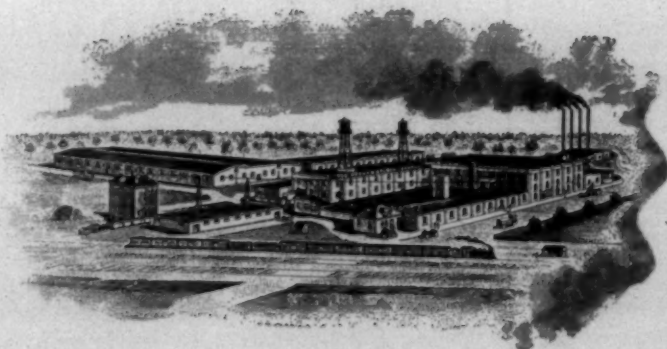
# Attendance At Carders' Meeting

Among those who registered at the meeting of the Carders' Division of the Southern Textile Association, at Augusta, were:

Asbell, John L., Overseer Carding, The Seminole Mill, Clearwater, S. C.  
 Bayne, G. M., Overseer Carding, American Spinning Co., Greenville, S. C.  
 Black, W. A., Superintendent, Beaumont Mfg. Co., Spartanburg, S. C.  
 Briggs, A. F., Superintendent, Osage Mfg. Co., Bessemer City, N. C.  
 Buchanan, S. T., Superintendent, Piedmont Mfg. Co., Piedmont, S. C.  
 Charons, W. F., Overseer Carding, Aiken Mills, Bath, S. C.  
 Clark, David, Editor, Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.  
 Cobb, J. C., Secretary, Southern Textile Association, Charlotte, N. C.  
 Connelly, W. R., Overseer Carding and Spinning, Pacific Mills, Columbia, S. C.  
 Corn, J. O., Superintendent, Pacific Mill, Columbia, S. C.  
 Crocker, F. N., Carder, Mollohon Mill, Newberry, S. C.  
 Crolley, S. L., Superintendent, Hermitage Mill, Camden, S. C.  
 Dorn, A. M., Salesman, Armstrong Cork & Insulating Co., Greenville, S. C.  
 Drake, F. L., Carder, Pacific Mill, Columbia, S. C.  
 Duncan, J. J., Superintendent, Acme Spinning Co., Belmont, N. C.

Ellis, P. W., Superintendent, Seminole Mills, Clearwater, S. C.  
 Greason, J. L., Overseer Spinning, Augusta Factory, Augusta, Ga.  
 Hames, J. W., Superintendent, Exposition Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.  
 Hamey, T. T., Overseer Carding, Langley Mills, Langley, S. C.  
 Hawkins, G. T., Overseer Carding, Alexander Mills, Forest City, N. C.  
 Hill, F. L., Agent, Platt's Metallic Card Clothing Co., Lexington, N. C.  
 Holt, G. W., Overseer Carding, Augusta Factory, Augusta, Ga.  
 Hughes, B. D., Cost Accountant, Pacific Mills, Columbia, S. C.  
 Jarcean, R. L., Overseer Carding, Kendall Mills, Thrift, N. C.  
 Jones, G. S., Carder, Sibley Mill, Augusta, Ga.  
 Keyser, L., Charlotte Mfg. Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
 Klinck, John, Superintendent, Sibley Mfg. Co., Augusta, Ga.  
 Langley, W. M., Superintendent, Abbeville Cotton Mills, Abbeville, S. C.  
 Lanier, Joe L., Production Manager, Shawmut Mill, West Point, Ga.  
 Little, E. C., Carder, Hermitage Cotton Mill, Camden, S. C.  
 Maultsby, R. C., Southern Editor, Textile World, Greenville, S. C.

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DANIEL H. WALLACE, Southern Agent, Greenville, S. C.

C. B. ILER, Greenville, S. C. F. M. WALLACE, Columbus, Ga. L. J. CASTILE, Charlotte, N. C.



Morrow, Harry, Salesman, Joseph Sykes Bros., Atlanta, Ga.  
 Philip, Robert W., Editor, Cotton, Grant Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.  
 Roberts, C. C., Overseer Carding, Watts Mills, Laurens, S. C.  
 Sanders, J. H., Overseer Carding, Springstein Mills, Chester, S. C.  
 Thomason, L. W., N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
 Waits, E. G., Overseer Carding, Newberry Cotton Mill, Newberry, S. C.  
 Whitehead, H. B., Overseer Carding, Graniteville Mills, Graniteville, S. C.  
 Whorton, Bill, Shawmut Mills, West Point, Ga.  
 Wilson, R. B., Ashworth Bros., Inc., Atlanta, Ga.

### Cotton Consumption in February

Washington, D. C.—The Census Bureau announced that cotton consumed during February totaled 598,093 bales of line and 68,060 bales of linters, compared with 668,389 bales of lint and 68,552 bales of linters in January this year and 572,875 bales of lint and 57,798 bales of linters in February, last year.

Cotton February 28 was held as follows:

In consuming establishments, 1,746,437 bales of lint and 222,216 bales of linters, compared with 1,767,742 bales of lint and 202,736 bales of linters on January 31 and 1,668,649 bales of lint and 232,008 bales of linters on February 28, 1928.

In public storage and at public compresses, 3,876,215 bales of lint and 85,850 bales of linters, compared with 4,615,337 bales of lint and 82,516 bales of linters on February 28 last year.

Cotton imported during February totaled 39,720 compared with 54,939 in January this year and 38,618 in February 1928.

Exports totaled 613,394 bales, not including linters, which numbered 16,127 bales, compared with 788,645 bales and 27,226 bales of linters January this year and 626,148 bales of lint and 20,446 bales of linters in February last year.

Cotton spindles active during the month of February totaled 31,007,936, compared with 30,757,552 in January and 31,726,452 in February last year.

### Install Machinery At Enka Plant

Asheville, N. C.—The American Enka Corporation has begun installation of machinery for the \$10,000,000 rayon plant it is building just west of the Asheville city limits and the model village for employes has been placed under construction by contractors for that work. Machinery for the new plant coming from the United States and several foreign countries is arriving daily and the installation work now is under way in several of the principal buildings. The installation includes various types of machines needed for the manufacture of rayon by the process used by the corporation, it was announced.

The Townsend Lumber Company, contractors for the homes in the model village, now are erecting a tool house and equipment sheds, and the village shortly will begin to take form.

The H. K. Ferguson Company, general contractors for the American Enka Corporation plant, are rushing work with all possible speed on the buildings although wet weather of the past several days has hampered the construction work.

## Gum Tragasol Colloid Specialty

for

### Sizing and Finishing

Is an excellent binder, thus minimizing shedding, chafing and dusting out. Unaffected by changes in humidity, so no soft warps. Tragasol fills and strengthens the fabric; o tendering effects. Just Tragasol—nothing more for pure finishes. Can be used in conjunction with all other materials.

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*Importers*

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**For Every Textile  
Manufacturing Use**

We complete the work from raw material to finished product and are equipped to meet all requirements and specifications.

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**Belting—Pickers—Strapping**  
 All made exactly to your order.  
 We will show you how to save money on all your *old Belting*.  
 Consult us before buying new.

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 SHEEP and CALF-SKINS  
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## Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc.

*Engineers for the Textile Industry*New York  
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*Patented in all important Countries—*For . . . **WORSTED, COTTON AND WOOLEN CARDS**

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## National Electrical Supply Company

Greensboro, N. C.

Complete stocks of *everything* required for the maintenance or expansion of your electrical equipment.

**Prompt Service—High Grade Material**

## Carders' Meeting At Augusta

(Continued from Page 33)

all my drawing was not the same. It didn't look the same, and didn't run the same. I went to work and put some extra weight on my back roll. I added four pounds weight. I drilled in the bottom of that weight, and added four pounds weight on the back roll. On the second roll from the back I added two pounds, and it helped considerably on the H. & B. drawing. We have been running now for seven years that way. It has been seven years since we changed that. That was the one that had 14 pounds all the way across.

CHAIRMAN CORN: What you were after was to equalize your weights? You wanted to get all your weights the same?

MR. JONES (Augusta, Ga.): No. The weights originally were all the same.

CHAIRMAN CORN: You were wanting to get the same weight on the H. & B. as on the Saco?

MR. JONES (Augusta, Ga.): That was one reason. After I increased that weight I thought I saw a difference in the looks of my sliver. I had the idea that I did. It seemed like it was better all the way around.

CHAIRMAN CORN: Why didn't you cut off some from Saco-Lowell and see what would happen?

MR. JONES (Augusta, Ga.): I would hate to do that today. I took Saco-Pettee drawings and put all 14-pound weights on that, and didn't get as good results as I did from the two 14 and 16. The cards of sliver didn't look as good.

### *Good Results From 9½ Pounds*

MR. ROBERTS (Laurens, S. C.): I had 14-pound weights on my front rolls, and cut that down to 9½, and the sliver looked good. I cut that down to 5, and it looked cloudy. I got it back to 9½ pounds, and the sliver looked good. I am sure the rolls will last longer because there is not so much weight on them and the sliver is just as even as it was before.

MR. ELLIS: Another thing is that you have weights of 16, 18 and 20, and you put them on the scales, and they will vary anywhere from 1½ to 2 pounds. I am cutting down all my weights, changing from leather top rolls to metallic top rolls. We are cutting down our weights, and putting them on the scales to verify them, and weighing them. Some weights are claimed to be 22, and we have found they weighed as high as 24.

MR. ROBERTS (Laurens, S. C.): I did that same thing, when I changed those weights. I found they varied from 1½ to 2 pounds, and I had those weights all made the same.

CHAIRMAN CORN: Did you try to have lower weights or did you just take the standard of the machine builders?

MR. ELLIS: I just wrote the machine builders and asked them what was the proper weight. That's what I got—two or three different weights.

MR. ROBERTS (Laurens, S. C.): I just took some old loom weights. I got an increase in breaking strength with lighter weights.

MR. ELLIS: We get a much cleaner sliver. The sliver itself is much cleaner.

MR. JONES (Augusta, Ga.): This gentleman says that he increased his breaking strength by decreasing the weights. I tried that same thing. It would not increase my breaking strength by decreasing the weight, but I didn't change the setting.

MR. ROBERTS (Laurens, S. C.): I didn't change anything but the weights. I set them for 1 3-16-inch cotton.



CHAIRMAN CORN: How many have light weight in front and heavy behind? (Five.) Have you tried the other way? Has anybody tried the other way, 18 in front and 14 behind? (No response.) Mr. Roberts, you only reduced your front roll?

MR. ROBERTS (Laurens, S. C.): That's all.

CHAIRMAN CORN: That might be an experiment well worth making.

CHAIRMAN CORN: A lot of things we have in the mill today because we have been doing it. You are using four rolls, Mr. Crocker, because they are there.

MR. ELLIS: I am running on short staple cotton and putting all the drawing rolls the same distance apart.

MR. JONES (Augusta, Ga.): I have just started running it through the mill today. We are closing them right up. I don't know what it is going to do. The sliver looks fine, but you can take a board, a blackboard, and set one frame, and run it through there, and it has quite a different appearance from where I had the regular setting. I don't like the way it looks, but nevertheless I am spinning it today.

#### *Emery Filling*

CHAIRMAN CORN: Are there any further questions?

MR. BAIN: I would like to ask a question about emery filling. What is the best number of emery to use on your cards on this Western cotton? I am using No. 7. Is anybody using anything coarser than that?

MR. ELLIS: We went from 40 to 7. We find that 7 is a little coarser.

We don't get as slick surface.

MR. BAIN: Did you notice any more neps?

MR. ELLIS: We think we get better work running with 7 than with 40.

MR. BAIN: How long have you been using 7?

MR. ELLIS: About two years.

#### *Speed of Traverse Roll*

CHAIRMAN CORN: Has anybody made any experiments as to whether they get any advantage in increasing or decreasing the speed of the traverse roll?

MR. JONES (Augusta, Ga.): I had a little experience along that line in the last few months. I speeded up my traverse roll, but didn't speed the roll on the doffer. I noticed that several months ago some of the cards would be too dull. They ought to have been in better shape. I found after two or three months experimenting that by increasing the speed of that cylinder traverse one inch, when the grinder got around, his cards were in better shape than they were before. The only good I derived from that was the cylinder would be in better shape. I never heard anybody else ever say they tried it. So far as keeping your cylinder sharp, it did me a lot of good.

CHAIRMAN CORN: How long do you grind your cards?

MR. JONES (Augusta, Ga.): About four hours.

CHAIRMAN CORN: How many are grinding less than six hours? (No response.) Most of them I think are grinding 12.

MR. JONES (Augusta, Ga.): Every man knows that you should grind them until they are sharp.


CHAIRMAN CORN: I am talking about the general run.

MR. JONES (Augusta, Ga.): I find that with less grinding and oftener grinding I get better results. I have tried various rules for grinding. I find the way I am grinding now I keep my cards in better shape, grinding four hours to the card.

As I stated, I speeded up my cylinder traverse one inch, and I get better results. I have never seen anybody else do it.

The meeting then adjourned.

(For List of Those Present See Page 34)



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## COTTON GOODS

New York.—A very good volume of business was done in cotton goods last week, although buying as a whole was not as active as during the preceding week. Production continues full, but sales have exceeded output and most mills are well under order at this time. Little stock is being accumulated and the market is in a good position. The most general complaint is that prices continue too low.

The strong demand for fine and fancy goods has continued and on many of the most popular lines it is hard to secure early delivery. Gingham continues on a steady basis, with the largest business booked in several years.

Heavy colored goods for work suit purposes have sold very well of late. There has also been a large business in colored lines for the export trade. Bleached cottons were in fairly good demand at somewhat higher prices. There was a steady trade in sheets and pillow cases.

There were reports of bidding for May-June-July, in 60x48s print cloths, 6.25 yard at one-half, and 68x72s, 4.75 yard at five-eighths. These bids, it was stated, were declined. Some 60x48s sold for nearby at 6½, but the market for contract was considered at five-eighths; 68x72s sold spots at 8%, but three-quarters was wanted for the forward deliveries.

For 80 squares, 4.00 yard, the market is 10% for nearby, with five-eighths still heard for late deliveries; 72x76, 4.25 yard at 9%; 44x40, 8.20 yard at 5½; 48 squares, 7.15 yard at 6 for contract; 27-inch, 64x60, 7.60 yard at 5½; 39-inch, 56x44, 6.60 yard sold at 6%; 64x56, 5.50 yard sold at 7%.

Business in most of the converted wash fabric lines continues to show up favorably. Many report that they are not making any material headway in their delivery problems.

Cotton goods prices were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 28-inch, 64x60s	6½
Print cloths, 27-inch, 64x60s	5%
Gray goods, 38½-inch, 64x60s	7%
Gray goods, 39-inch, 68x72s	8%
Gray goods, 39-inch, 80x80s	10%
Dress gingham	12½a15
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	11½
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	9½
Brown sheetings, standard	12%
Tickings, 8-ounce	21½a23
Denims	17½

### Constructive Selling Agents

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## YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—The yarn market continued on an improved basis during the week, although sales were not large. Buyers became more hesitant after the upward rise of cotton was checked and most of them purchased very cautiously. Spinners held prices firm and were considerably higher than buyers in their price ideas. In many instances, buyers were two cents below prices that spinners would accept. As a result, much business was refused.

Inquiry continued good throughout the week. It seems evident that many yarn consumers are going to need rather large supplies soon, but they are trying hard for lower prices. The improvement in cotton goods business is expected to help the yarn market and the outlook for the next several weeks is regarded as encouraging.

In carded yarns, most sales covered small quantities only. There was fair buying for the insulating trade. As a rule, the knitters and weavers were inclined to wait for further developments in the cotton situation.

A further advance in prices of combed yarns are expected this week. It is reported that the majority of combed yarn spinners now have so much unfilled business booked that they are assured against having to make any stock yarns, whatever, during the next three or four months, at least. The representative of one group of combed yarn mills claims to be further sold ahead now than at any previous time since 1920 and another seller states that, in his opinion, during the last few weeks the combed yarn spinners in general have taken the largest volume of business in their history, in a period of this duration.

### Southern Single Warps.

8s	32½	60s	83
10s	33	80s	1.07
12s	33½	90s	1.45
14s	34		
16s	34½		
20s	36½		
24s	38		
30s	40½		
40s	49		

### Southern Single Skeins.

10s	32½		
12s	32½		
14s	33½		
16s	34½		
20s	36½		
24s	37½		
26s	38½		
30s	39½		
40s	46		

### Southern Two-Ply Skeins.

4s-8s	33		
10s	33½		
12s	34		
14s	34½		
16s	35		
20s	37		
24s	38½		
26s	39		
30s	41		
40s	48		
50s	48		

### Southern Frame Spun Carded Yarn on Cones—Cotton Hosiery Yarns.

8s	31½		
10s	32		
12s	32½		
14s	33		
16s	33		
18s	34		
20s	34½		
22s	35½		
24s	36½		
26s	37½		
30s	39½		
40s	47		

### Two-Ply Mercerized Yarn.

20s	60		
26s	62		
60s	75		

### Southern Two-Ply Combed Peeler.

8s	46		
20s	48½		
30s	55		
38s	57		
40s	57½		
50s	61½		
60s	69		
70s	80		
80s	90		

### Carpet and Upholstery Yarns in Skeins

8s to 9s 3-4-ply tinged tubes	29½
8s 3-ply hard white warp twist	32
10s and 12s 3 and 4-ply hard white yarn tubes an skeins	33
Same warps	33½

### Southern Two-Ply Hard Twist Combed Peeler Weaving Yarns

8s-12s	46
20s	48
30s	56
36s	57
38s	57½
40s	58
50s	62½
60s	71½
70s	82½
80s	95

### Southern Combed Peeler Single Yarn on Cones

10s	44½
12s	45
14s	46
20s	46½
22s	47
24s	48
26s	48½
28s	49
38s	55
40s	55
50s	61½
60s	70
70s	70

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New corduroy finishing machinery. Details furnished. Can be inspected. Apply Finishing Machinery, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

#### For Sale

100,000 4x6 spools, 3/4" bore, Boynton shields, double pinned heads, first class condition, \$75.00 per thousand. Immediate delivery. Samples sent upon request. Charlotte Textile Machinery Co., P. O. Box 483, Charlotte, N. C.

#### Wanted to Buy

1 Universal Cone Winder No. 5, also 1 Foster Winder No. 40 equipped for winding cotton wrapping twine on standard paper cones 1 1/4-inch by 6 1/4-inch, must be guaranteed in first class running condition. Little Rock Textile Company, Little Rock, Ark.

#### Wanted

Superintendent for weaving mill in South Carolina. Good opportunity for man who knows his business and can get results. Please give full information about yourself in first letter. Reply to "Weaving," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

#### For Sale

1 Tolhurst 48" copper basket extractor and 1 26" copper basket extractor, in first-class condition. Bargain. Write to "Extractor," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

### On Account of Installing Barber-Colman Equipment

We have the following to offer

## For Sale

- 36,300—8 1/4 x 3/4 Rock Maple warp bobbins.
- 150,000—8 1/4 x 3/4 Rock Maple warp bobbins.
- 6,300—Metal shield wood spools, 4x5.
- 20,000—Lestershire fibre head spools, 4x5 1/2.
- 50—Barber-Colman knotters for 25 to 40s yarn.
- 5—Boyce knotters for 25 to 40s yarn.
- 25—100 and 120 spindle spoolers.
- Draper, Saco—Lowell and Easton & Burnham.
- 34—Warpers complete with wooden creels, Draper, Saco—Lowell and Entwistle makes.
- 3,760—Foster tensions No. 32, practically new.

All items complete and in good running condition, will be released about May 1st upon installation of high speed Barber-Colman equipment. Can be inspected now in operation. If interested get in touch with the Kendall Purchasing Department, Paw Creek, N. C. Telephone—Charlotte Hemlock 8640.

#### Position Open

General store in small manufacturing town has opening for wide awake alert woman with merchandising experience. Must be able to assist in keeping the books, look after the advertising and have enough initiative to take hold and help push the business along. Prefer woman above 30 years of age, who attends church regularly and takes a real interest in the life of the community. If you know of such a person, write C. W. J., care Southern Southern Textile.

#### Superintendent Available

Managers want a superintendent who can meet the following conditions—1st, get results; 2nd, economical, but knows when it pays to buy; 3rd, knows what a day's work is and sees to it that all his employees give it to him; 4th, knows and tends to his own business. I have these qualities and offer them together with 14 years manufacturing experience and college education to some one who wishes to make a good investment in a man. Address "Competent," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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are read in practically every textile mill in the Southern States. Make your wants and offerings known through this medium. \$3.00 per inch for each insertion.

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Set this style, about 30 words to inch.

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far superior for definite results in softer texture, brighter color, and better appearance.



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### Pepperell Makes Rayon and Cotton Sheets and Pillow Cases

The Pepperell Manufacturing Company, it was announced has entered into an agreement with the Tubize Artificial Silk Company of America under which the latter will supply the former with artificial silk. This arrangement was made in connection with the introduction to the American people of a new line of Lady Pepperell marquis sheets and pillow cases which are manufactured from a combination of Tubize yarns and cotton.

The selection of Tubize artificial silk enhances an already popular product and its use in combination with cotton marks a new departure in the manufacture of sheets which is arousing great interest in the textile world. Heretofore, linen and the finest of cotton have been considered the last word for sheets, whether in plain white, pastel shades, of white with contrasting hems. The introduction of artificial silk strikes a new note in this class of merchandise.

The Pepperell Manufacturing Company, for some months past, has been experimenting with various silky yarns to be combined with cotton in the weaving of its Lady Pepperell sheets. After extensive tests, Tubize yarns were selected because of their strength, washability and dyeing stamina. With the use of Tubize yarn, the new fabrics loses none of its predecessor's durability and washability and gains at the same time a tone of luxury never before attributed to sheets. The recent trend towards color can be successfully continued also, as the Tubize fibre is quite as practical in colors as in white.

In this day of rapid change and progress, such an innovation as silken sheets, obtainable in all the popular fashions, is expected to find an enthusiastic reception on the part of the American housewife, who is ever eager for some means of making her home more attractive.

#### Dates for Cotton Grade and Staple Reports

The following dates for the issuance of reports on the grade and staple of cotton ginned during the coming season have been announced by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture:

- October 25, 1929, 4 p. m., on cotton ginned prior to October 1, 1929.
- November 29, 1929, 1 p. m., on cotton ginned prior to November 1, 1929.
- January 3, 1930, 4 p. m., on cotton ginned prior to December 1, 1929.
- February 14, 1930, 1 p. m., on cotton ginned prior to January 16, 1930.
- April 18, 1930, 4 p. m., for the total crop as it will be reported by the Bureau of the Census on or about March 20, 1930.

The date on which the report will be made of the grades and staples of cotton carried over on August 1, 1929, will be announced later.

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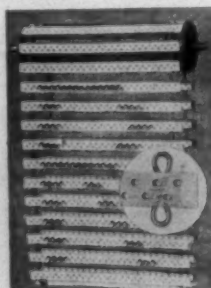
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If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three month's membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires and carry small advertisements for two weeks.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Seven years' experience on prints, scrim, sateen, shirting and dress goods—warp and filling float—in marquisettes and various dobby goods. Best of references. No. 5586.

WANT position as slasher. Familiar with fancies, warping and long chain beaming. Thirty years experience—16 years overseer. Was six years with Dan River Mills at Schoolfield, Va. Good references. No. 5587.

WANT position as roll coverer. Best of references. No. 5588.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Age 43. Graduate on warp preparation and plain weaving. Four terms vocational training. I. C. S. course in carding, spinning and weave room calculations. Married and the best of references No. 5589.

WANT position as carder or spinner. Experienced. I. C. S. course in cotton carding and spinning. Best references. No. 5590.

WANT position as overseer plain or fancy weaving, or as designer or assistant designer. Know C. & K. looms, dobbie and jacquard weaves. Trained technically in Georgia Tech. Age 34. Not afraid of work. Go anywhere in the South. Best of references. No. 5591.

WANT position as superintendent carded or combed yarn mill. 15 years experience with carded and combed yarns. No. 5592.

WANT position as overseer spinning, white or colored work. Also experienced in silk spooling, warping and winding. Age 32. Worked at Judson and Dunbar mills, Greenville, S. C., several years. References, all for whom I've worked. No. 5593.

WANT position as cotton man and shipping clerk. Experienced and well qualified. Have been handling 40,000 bales. No. 5594.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, but prefer spinning. Experienced on both white and colored, coarse or fine cottons, and silk warping and reeling. A Mason, a church man, I. C. S. graduate. Can give the very best of references. No. 5595.

WANT position as overseer cloth room, or as second hand in large mill. Age 42, married, efficient, strictly sober, and familiar with all grades of goods. Best references. No. 5596.

WANT position as overseer weaving plain or fancy. Also do designing. Best references. No. 5596.

WANT position as superintendent of carded yarn mill, or assistant superintendent, any kind. Or overseer carding or spinning, or both. Very best references. No. 5597.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer carding or spinning, or both in small mill. Age 36. Experienced. Want job on white work. No. 5598.

WANT position as overseer weaving—plain or fancy, but fancies are my special hobby. Best of references. No. 5599.

WANT position as superintendent. Experienced on white and colored work, plain and fancies. Have been making sheeting, flannels and rayon bedspreads recently. Age 46, and have small family. No. 5600.

WANT position as overseer weaving in large mill. Experienced on twills, drills, sheeting poplin and shade cloth. No. 5601.

WANT office position. Age 47. Seventeen years experience in office accounting, credits, finance, manufacturing costs, income tax and commercial law. 11 years in textile mill office. No. 5602.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or both. On present job 17 years and can give best of references. No. 5603.

WANT position as assistant superintendent or as overseer carding. White or colored work. Experienced and competent. High school education, I. C. S. graduate, and have taught vocational textiles. Best references. No. 5604.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, or both. Experienced, reliable and efficient all around carder and spinner. No. 5605.

WANT position as superintendent, or as overseer carding. Experienced in all classes of work. Best references. No. 5606.

WANT position as master mechanic. 17 years experience. Now with good company, but want larger job. All previous employers will recommend me, also my present ones. No. 5607.

WANT position as night overseer spinning. Experienced and the very best of references as to character and ability. No. 5608.

WANT position as superintendent fine yarn mill. Age 29, textile graduate of N. C. College. 8 years practical mill experience, white and colored work. Want larger mill than I have. No. 5609.

WANT position as overseer spinning. 15 years experience. Capable, efficient, reliable. Go anywhere. Best references. No. 5610.

WANT position as superintendent. Guarantee to reduce operating costs and waste in a first class mill making cloth from raw stock. If don't do it, will resign. Best references. No. 5611.

WANT position as superintendent, or as overseer weaving, slashing or designing. Designing my hobby. Four years designer in first class silk mill, and mixed silk and cotton. Now in charge of broad sheeting and bed spread mill. Best references. No. 5612.

WANT position as assistant superintendent, or as overseer carding or spinning, or both. Age 38. Fifteen years experience in yarns and cloth. I. C. S. graduate. Best references. No. 5613.

WANT position as superintendent fine combed yarn mill, or overseer carding or spinning. Experienced on cotton and silk novelties. Several years on present position. Best references. No. 5614.

WANT position as carder or spinner or both. Experienced on fine combed and coarse yarns. Would like to go to Alabama. Good references. No. 5615.

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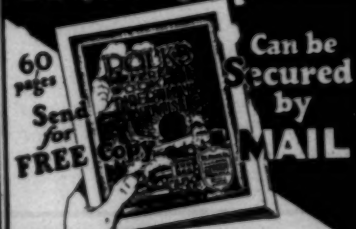
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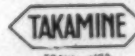
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*Makers of Bobbin-Changing and Shuttle-Changing Automatic Looms and other Weaving Machinery*

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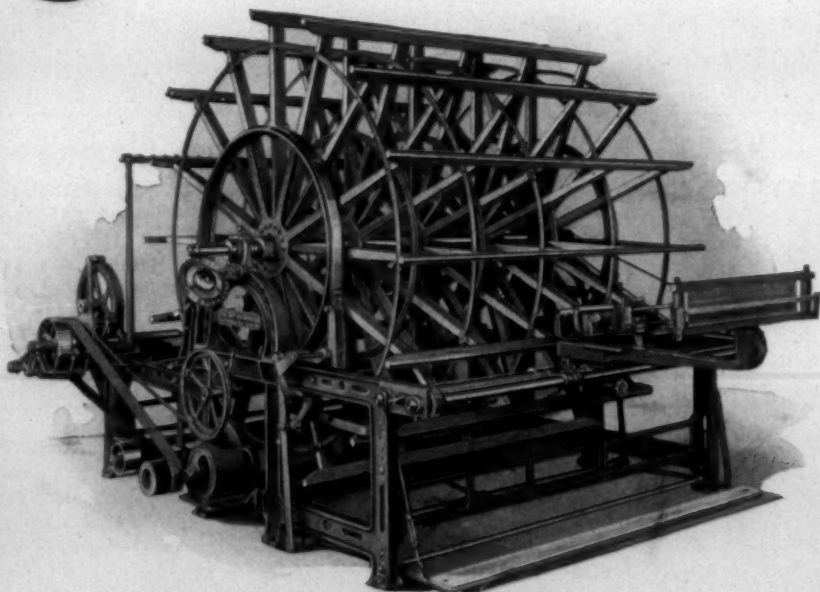
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33



## RAYON WARPER



Latest HEAVY constructed  
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# HOME SECTION SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Edited by "Becky Ann" (Mrs. Ethel Thomas)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., MARCH 21, 1929

## *News of the Mill Villages*

### DOUGLASVILLE, GA.

#### Beaver-Lois Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

Greetings to all. We are getting along nicely here — plenty of good help, sufficient orders, and very little sickness.

#### Two Deaths

Mr. L. Blackmon's death was a shock to us all. He was an active and devoted member of the Second Baptist church, and will be missed in all its various departments.

Mrs. Almata Henson, wife of Mr. Will Henson, has also passed into the Great Beyond, and our hearts go out in sympathy to all in these bereaved homes.

We had a special collection at Sunday school, Sunday, to help raise funds to build a baptismal pool in the church, and hope to succeed in this undertaking sometime this summer.

Everything inside the mill and outside seems to be progressing satisfactorily.

G. J. L.

(Your call for news from Greenwood, S. C., brought us two fine letters.—Aunt Becky.)

Read the Home Section—then pass it along.

### WEST HELENA, ARK.

#### Delta Land Cotton Mill

Dear Aunt Becky:

Our sick are about all well, and we are getting along nicely.

The overseers are planning a big supper for the near future. Those who will attend are the superintendent, Charles Lalime; from card room, A. L. Larkin, and Ed Larkin; from the spinning room, Bill Shepard and Archie Sullivan; spooler, Olie Crobard, and machinist, J. D. Jones.

The boss spinner, has somehow

gotten hold of a Chevrolet car, and is trying to be mighty "high toned;" if it was a new one, I don't think that he would condescend to speak to the rest of us!

We are doing some overhauling in the card room, and will soon have everything up to 1.00 per c. We think that this is the best mill in Arkansas.

Our superintendent spent two days in Shannon, Ga., last week, and reported a nice trip.

A. L. Larkin and Will Shepard spent Saturday afternoon greasing up that second-hand Chevy, trying to get in shape to make a trip to Old Helena, four miles from here.

#### ARKANSAS TRAVELER.

### LAURENS, S. C.

#### Watts Mill Mothers Give Banquet to Fifty Young People

There were over fifty of our most popular boys and girls attending the banquet given by the Mothers' Club, at the Community House, recently.

Most of the girls who were there were members of the C. T. U. Club and are the girls who have acted as waitresses at all the many other banquets which has been held here.

The Chainey orchestra began playing at 7:30 when the young folks filed into the banquet hall. This orchestra furnished music throughout the meeting.

Being near St. Patrick's Day, the green and white color scheme was used and the Irish motifs were used to decorate the tables. There was some kind of whistle at each place, and were not long in being heard. Bowls of yellow jonquils were the flowers used on the long table.

After the guests were at the table the blessing was asked by Mr. Robins. Miss Andreella Kinsland acted as toast mistress. When all the boys and girls were seated and had quieted from the first trial of their whistles they all joined in a song "We Are Here For Fun."

Between courses other songs and a few hilarious stunts were carried out adding much amusement to the occasion.

The only after dinner speech was made by Miss Kinsland. To the regret of the crowd, H. R. Turner who was to have made a speech, was taken suddenly ill Thursday and could not be with them.

### QUITMAN, GA.

#### Morgan Cotton Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are happy readers of the Bulletin and Home Section, and will send in a little news from our mill, which runs day and night with plenty of help.

We are sorry to lose Mr. Ralph Saunders, our secretary, who has gone to Laurel Hill, N. C., to a better position with the same company. Mr. Medley, our new secretary is heartily welcomed.

Our superintendent, Mr. Mack Bozeman, is a good one, but very stern.

Mr. Joe Riley, overseer carding, has had his house wired and seems extremely pleased over results; he says he is thinking of having his chicken yard wired next.

Mr. Z. W. Riley, our former assistant spinner, is now overseer spinning in day time.

Mr. Livingston Deese, night spinner, has bought a new car.

Mr. Spink Spillers is making a fine chief engineer, filling vacancy left by the former man, Mr. John Stratham.

Mr. and Mrs. Bud Price are the proud parents of a fine baby girl.

Mr. Wade Harris, overseer weaving, has been having a new car demonstrated to him for the past two months. We really believe that he will finally buy one.

Mr. Charlie Bozeman, reports a broken heart.

F. G. O.

## Becky Ann's Own Page

### HOME SECTION WIDELY READ

#### Bouquets Every Day For Mr. Clark and Aunt Becky

Every day brings us evidence of the pleasure and profit that our subscribers derive from reading the HOME SECTION. Busy men, who are erroneously supposed to "care nothing for things not associated with cost and production sheets," are reading it every week. One man at the top of the ladder writes:

"I get real good, as well as pleasure from reading the HOME SECTION. I lean back in my chair, relax, and for a few moments forget the vexations connected with business, while I sympathize with Sam Trent in his manly efforts for self improvement. I have read extensively, and wish to say that your stories are the most intensely interesting and ring the truest, of any that I've ever read. They have had a great influence for good in my own life, and I am sure, thousands of others can truthfully say the same."

Another writes: "Please, Aunt Becky, let Sam Trent win his wife back!

His experience is so like mine, that I can't help but hope he will win—and if he does, I believe I shall. I know my wife is reading the story, too,—and I am hoping—hoping!"

Another: "Please send me issues of the Home Section, following dates: September 13, 1928, January 24th and February 7th, 1929. Find 15 cents enclosed for same."

Another: "The Home Section was not with our magazine, dated March 14th. Please send me a copy, for I do not want to miss the story, and if I lose one issue I will not get the full thread of it. It is good, and I'm enjoying it immensely. Thanks for sending this sheet, marked to my attention."

Another: "When Dave Clark decided on the Home Section with 'Aunt Becky' at the bat, it was generally agreed by all the textile South, that it would be safe to bet on his making a 'home run.' That little sheet is a wonder worker—a medium for much and lasting good."

### CORRESPONDENTS TAKE NOTICE

A number of our correspondents have asked if they are expected to write every week, and we answer all at once, here.

Use your own pleasure about that. It is perfectly satisfactory, if you write every other week,—except when you have very important news—such as changes in overseers

—or promotions — the addition of new machinery, — marriages and deaths. We like to get such news as the above, while it is new.

If all our 75 or more correspondents should write every week, it would be impossible to use all the letters. Oh, and something else:

In writing names, please give initials; if you just say "Mr. Jones" or "Mr. Smith" that leaves us to wonder which Mr. Jones or which Mr. Smith,—since there are so many of them. Love to you all,

AUNT BECKY.

### BOOSTS SUNDAY SCHOOLS

#### The Bibb Recorder Keeps Interest At High Pitch

The Bibb Recorder, published weekly at Macon, Ga., in the interest of the Bibb Manufacturing Companies' Mills at Macon, Columbus and Porterdales, is one of the best plant papers that comes to our desk. It keeps interest at high pitch,—in all that pertains to community life, and especially in church and Sunday school work. The attendance report for Sunday, March 9th, and published in the issue of March 16th is as follows:

Over the four hundred mark again says the Bibb City Sunday school report. Last Sunday's attendance went to 412, giving the organization at Bibb City one of the best crowds enjoyed in a number of weeks. Five hundred is the goal now and it won't be at all surprising to hear that Bibb City has gone above this mark.

Reports show Number One was the leader in Macon, having an attendance of 191. The reports follow:

Bibb City (Columbus)	412
Methodist (Porterdales)	347
Presbyterians (Porterdales)	197
Baptists (Porterdales)	191
Number One (Macon)	191
Number Two (Macon)	180
Payne City (Macon)	130
Taylor Mill (Macon)	88

Preparations are being made for Easter programs in the Sunday schools and a number of Easter egg hunts will be given for the younger children, the exact hours to be announced later.

### MR. MORIN

#### The Man With Silver Gray Hair

This man with eyes of sparkling blue,

Has always been so kind and true; The days of his life have not wasted away,

As most of ours are doing, today. But, in some earnest hearts, there is a prayer

To be like this man with the silver gray hair.

He has been good to us as a "boss." It seems that he never gets really cross;

He carries a smile wherever he goes—

This truly good man whom everyone knows.

He is a gentleman in every way— This man with hair of silver gray.

He comes to the cloth room most every day.

This morning he passed me on his way

And smiled at me, then bowed his head down;

I wanted a longer look and turned myself round.

I thought: "Oh, I hope that some sweet day

I'll have hair like his, of silver gray."

Not more than yesterday as he passed me by,

I said: "To be like him I'll always try;

He's known as a gentleman on every hand,—

He's honest, sincere and a grateful man;

Yes, I'll start right now, this very day,—

To be like this man with hair of gray."

We love him more and more each day,

As he toils and works his life away.

Our burdens are lightened by his smile,

And we hope he'll be with us a long, long while.

No human can tell in just one day,

Our love for this man crowned with silver gray.

His name rings like music in my ears

As I write this poem, with eyes dim with tears.

A spirit whispers: "Be honest and true,

So the world will always look upon you

As it does Mr. Morin,—who is always so fair."

Yes, he is the man with the silver gray hair.

CLOTH ROOM,  
Connecticut Mills Co., Decatur, Ala.

(This fine tribute to a deserving man will, we know, be appreciated by him. It is better by far, than flowers could be, on his coffin. We are glad he has this, while living.—Aunt Becky).



# BAPTIST MINISTER PRAISES "AUNT BECKY'S" BOOKS

Newberry, S. C.

Dear Mrs. Thomas:

Mrs. Hite and I have read all the books of your writing that we have thus far been able to get hold of, and we want to express to you our appreciation of these splendid stories, so beautifully written. Fine sermons!

I wish that more people could in some way be induced to read them. Especially do I think that every preacher should read for profit, "Truth Crushed to Earth."

Your daughter, Mrs. Wesson loaned me four of your books, and your son, Cecil, has promised to lend me some others.

Yours appreciatively,

EVERETT E. HITE,

Pastor, West End Baptist Church.

(Thank you, Brother Hite! We are glad you didn't save this bouquet to lay on our grave.—Aunt Becky).

Remember your friends. Let them see the Home Section after you read it.

## MACON, GA.

### Bibb Mill, No. Two

Miss Rosa Stewart, of Forsyth, spent the week-end with Miss Thelma Abercrombie.

Mr. Edgar Hunt has come to No. Two to live. He is a brother of Overseer W. A. Hunt. He will be joined later by his family.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Vaughn and family spent the week-end in Danville.

Mrs. W. R. Parker and Miss Alice Mann were week-end guests of relatives in Barnesville.

A. J. Hunt, of LaGrange, was the week-end guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hunt. This was his first visit to Macon, and he was high in his praise of the Bibb Communities and mills.

### Another Banquet Planned

Final preparations for the banquet to be given by the Number Two Woman's Club were made at a called meeting held Monday night. March 15 is the date fixed for the banquet, which will be a St. Patrick's affair as far as decorations and favors are concerned. Each club member will invite a guest and this means the husbands will be present next Friday night.

President Wm. D. Anderson and other members of the Bibb's official family have been invited and are expected to attend. Officers of the Number One and Payne City Woman's Clubs and the members of the faculty of the Virgil Powers school are among the other invited guests.

### Thirty-four Children Win Party

The children of the Junior and In-

termediate departments of Number Two Sunday school felt like all of the other departments were having more socials than they were. This was made known to Mr. W. R. Parker and he immediately promised the members of the class in these two divisions that he would give a wiener roast to all who attended every Sunday during the month of February.

This affair was held Wednesday and 34 were lucky enough to be permitted to attend. They all met at the community house at 3 o'clock and played games for one hour. Then all were invited into the kitchen where a large pot of wieners were just ready to be eaten.

### Party at Rialto

Fifteen of the Girl Reserves went to the Rialto Theater last Friday night and enjoyed Weary River. Mr. A. A. Drake made all arrangements for the girls to go and they certainly had a good time.

## EGAN, GA.

### Piedmont Cotton Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Smith were visiting in the village recently.

Mr. Tidwell, is second hand in twister room now, filling Mr. Perk- lar's place.

Mr. and Mrs. Irving are among our new-comers.

An auto hit Mr. Walls, at Chandler Field, last Sunday, and he has since been confined to his home. We hope he will soon recover.

Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Cole and family were called to Forsyth last week, on account of the death of Mrs. Cole's sister, Mrs. J. F. Pritchett. She left a mother,—Mrs. Annie Cobb, three sisters—Mrs. J. C. Truitt, Mrs. C. J. Dunn, and Mrs. H. G. Cole; four brothers,—T. J. F. C., F. D. and E. F. Cobb,—a husband and two sons, Harold and Bobbie Lee. She was loved by all who knew her.

### In Memoriam

"We loved you, yes, we loved you,  
But Jesus loved you more,  
And He has sweetly-called you  
To yonder shining shore.  
The golden gates were opened—  
A gentle voice said 'Come!'  
And with farewells unspoken,  
You calmly entered Home."

ROSE.

## HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

### Merrimack Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

Spring has just begun to use her brush to paint our landscapes. Soon everything will be beautiful, under her magic touch.

The play, "Broadway's Trial," put on by the J. J. B. School last night, was a grand success.

We are sure to have a fine school ball team, this year. Our treasurer, Mr. Ward Thorn, of Boston, was a recent visitor, here.

Our village is now protected by a cyclone fence, and each house is fenced to itself, and we have concrete sidewalks and many other improvements.

Mr. Byrne our florist, keeps up a lively interest in the growing of flowers, by giving a prize for the nicest yard—one reason why Merrimack is the garden spot of the world—and we are glad for outsiders to look us over.

Aunt Becky, please let "Sam" and "Emily" enjoy life together next week; that is a wonderful story—so grippingly interesting and true to life.

Six couples have tumbled to the advice of Dan Cupid, the past two weeks, and others about ready to fall.

The company is having the "big field" plowed, so we can have another successful year, gardening.

### LEARNING MORE.

### LaGrange, GA.

### Hillside Cotton Mill

Dear Aunt Becky:

Our mill runs full time, day and night. Plans are being made for a Happy Easter.

The flu seems to be about over: There was hardly a family that it missed, and many old people and a few children, died from it.

Everybody here must be feeling the effects of spring, from the way they are planting gardens. Even Grannie Phillips is planting a garden herself. She knows she'll have plenty company this summer.

Mr. E. M. Pressley seems as determined to make as big a record on gardens, this spring, as he made catching 'possums, last Fall. Really, everyone is trying to beat the other, so you may imagine what Hillside will look like soon.

Those who wish, may have a hog, if the pen is 100 yards from a house. We have a mighty fine and clean village.

Mr. and Mrs. Waits, of the Spinning Mill, visited Hillside, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Orie Bolts, of Roanoke, Ala., spent Saturday and Sunday with Mrs. Bolts' mother, Mrs. Gauntt.

Mrs. Bradley and Grannie Phillips called on Mrs. Asken, Monday.

We are all glad to see Mrs. Alma Parrish home from the hospital, where she underwent a successful operation.

Miss Alma Underwood called on Miss Gay Gauntt, Sunday.

Misses Alma and Bessie Henderson, of the Spinning Mill, visited their grandmother, Mrs. Henderson, on Houston St.

Miss Scottie Barnett of Elm City, visited friends at Hillside, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Virgil Coker, of Valley Mills, visited Mrs. Coker's mother, Mrs. French on Brownwood Ave., Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Askew, of Houston street, were visiting Mrs. Askew's mother, Mrs. Farrow, of 2nd avenue.

Mrs. A. C. Reason is suffering with a terrible sore mouth, since having some teeth extracted.

B. N.

#### CHEROKEE FALLS, S. C.

Dear Aunt Becky and Everybody:

It's been such a long time since I've written that everybody thinks there's no such place as Cherokee Falls. But we are still here. Everything is going on nicely now with a good line up of men as follows: Mr. C. Wood is superintendent with Lawrence W. Brown, office man; C. T. Grant, spinner; W. R. Stepp, carder; L. E. Broom, weaver; Roy Howell, cloth room; D. C. Patterson, better known to his many friends as "Doss" has charge of the outside. Mr. Wood has only been with us since Christmas and comes well represented as a mill man, from Valley Falls, S. C.,—another of the Martel Mills.

J. L. Jewell formerly superintendent of Cherokee Falls has accepted a similar position with the Chesnee Mill, Chesnee, S. C.

A Senior and Junior B. Y. P. U. was recently organized at the church, and are having regular meetings every Sunday evening at 6:30. Mrs. Bruner Bean is president of the Juniors, with Mrs. C. F. Grant, vice-president, and Irene Hardin, secretary and treasurer.

Roscoe Lineberger is president of the Seniors with Miss Sudie Patterson, vice-president and Ruth Stepp, secretary.

The Ladies Home Demonstration Club met Tuesday afternoon, with Miss Elizabeth Williams, county home demonstrator. It was decided to meet again next week, and plant shrubbery around the church.

The Cherokee Boosters Club of about 40 members gathered in the basement of the church Tuesday night and enjoyed an oyster and fish supper. County Supervisors, E. J. Clary, and A. S. Swofford, Gaffney merchant, were present and made talks which were enjoyed by all present. The "Gaffney Melody Boys" were present and furnished music for the occasion. Other invited guests were the Cherokee Falls school teachers.

Prayer week was observed by the Ladies Missionary Society last week, meeting each afternoon in different homes.

We are glad to report little Junior Beam much improved after having

his collar bone broken while playing at school last Friday.

POLLYANNA.

(Everybody will welcome Pollyanna back, after a very long absence. Here's hoping she doesn't forsake us for so long, again.—Aunt Becky.)

Everyone in the mill will enjoy the Home Section. Give away your copy after you finish it.

#### HUMBOLDT, TENN.

##### Avondale Mill News

Mr. G. H. Jones has resigned as manager of the Avondale Cotton Mill. Mr. Jones has been manager of this mill for several years and made many improvements. We are very sorry that he can no longer be with us, but hope he will find his new work, interesting, prosperous and enjoyable. Also, Mr. Ralph Jones has resigned as superintendent.

Our new manager, Mr. E. B. Wise, of Atlanta, Ga., seems to be very interested in our mill and surroundings.

Mr. R. A. Brookins has resigned as overseer of the cloth room. Our new overseer is Mr. C. E. Barnes, of Huntsville, Ala.

Miss Wise, daughter of our new manager, has taken a position as stenographer in the Avondale office. Mr. N. L. Woody is book-keeper and we only have one thing to say—"Bachelor—watch your step."

Mrs. D. L. Scott and Mr. Lowell Simmons motored to Jackson, Tenn., Wednesday. While there they visited Mr. Ty Cobb and Mr. Will Holland. Both of these men are ill in the hospital and certainly appreciate the interest of their friends.

Miss Leola Fouse spent the week-end in Memphis, Tenn.

Mr. Russell Simmons, Mr. and Mrs. Lyod Meeks, and Mrs. D. L. Scott motored to Bemis, Tenn., Sunday.

Miss Rubye Ledbetter was the recent guest at a basketball banquet given at the Donovan Hotel, by the girls basketball team of the Humboldt high school. The girls enjoyed several speeches, music, and dancing. We are glad that Miss Ledbetter had an opportunity to spend such a delightful evening with the younger crowd.

Mr. Russell Simmons is riding around in a new Chevrolet. All the girls say the car is real "sporty" so I'm sure Russell will never have to go any where by himself.

Miss Rubye Ledbetter was an honored guest at a party given by Miss Ruth Evans of Humboldt, Thursday night.

The death of little George Pugh, Friday morning was the result of a long and serious illness. The fun-

eral services were held Saturday afternoon by Rev. Little. Mr. and Mrs. Pugh have our deepest sympathy.

Was awfully glad to hear the latest song that Blue Bird sang. Also, enjoyed "Hook's" letter and think he's going to make a "swell" writer for our HOME SECTION.

RUBY.

(Everybody enjoys innocent fun mixed with the news.—Aunt Becky).

#### A DOLLAR FOR ONE PAPER.

For a copy of the old MILL NEWS, date of March 8, 1917, will give \$1.00—or a nicely bound copy of any book of "Aunt Becky's" now ready—or a copy of "FOR HER CHILDREN'S SAKE," as soon as the story is put in book form. First come, first served.  
AUNT BECKY.

#### SELMA, ALA.

##### California Cotton Mills Co.

Dear Aunt Becky:

We didn't get to write to you last week; the writer was busy in the cotton warehouses. We are rearranging things down here or in other words, are putting every thing up-to-date; mapping out a system; and believe me things are working like a clock.

We have just bought a new truck and its a sweet running thing; of course its a Chevrolet.

Mr. H. B. Graves, our general master mechanic, has made his wife and daughters a present of a new radio,—all electric.

We are glad to report that Mr. W. R. Cook has got rid of his rheumatism.

Mr. A. J. Evans of Fairfax, Ala., has joined our force of loom fixers and we welcome him to our midst.

I promised a report of the girls club, but on account of Mr. J. W. Corley, our general manager, having to go to Oakland, Calif., the meeting has been postponed until his return.

We have our new vertical opener and slasher going at top speed now.

Aunt Becky, we are always on the watch for our Bulletin. It is interesting. We hear from our mill friends—what they are doing, and so on.

By the way, Willie Cook and Happy Attaway, have at their disposal crowd of young boys as caddies; seems as they have to have several as they are vicious players. Golf has hold of them good now, and we think that they are contemplating buying links close in.

Mrs. D. E. Attaway, of Bath, S. C., is spending some time with her husband in Selma.

Mr. Willie Lewis of the U. S. Navy, is on a 30-day leave and is spending this time at the home of W. R. Cook.

HOOKS.



## For Her Children's Sake

By

MRS. ETHEL THOMAS

(Continued from Last Week)

"Do you remember your nature and disposition during the months before the twins were born? Do you remember the wild, passionate cry of your soul for Ray's love and sympathetic understanding, and how every day, almost, you expressed yourself on paper in extravagant terms of affection, for the man you had lost? Of course you always destroyed those letters, and you didn't know, then, as you have learned since, that a mother transmits to her unborn babe, her own character and nature, during months of pregnancy.

"Now you are haunted with that prophetic warning 'as you sow, so shall you reap.' Paula will be absolutely sure to love as passionately and without your tenderest love and sympathy will act as indiscreetly as you did.

"Emily Trent, you are a mother; if you've got plain, old-fashioned common sense—if you have conscience for a balance-wheel, you'd better get yourself properly adjusted before too late. You've got a soul to save, and it is up to you to guide your children into heaven's port. Can you hope to do it, leading a double life, seeming one thing, and in reality being the opposite? Oh, you hypocrite! How dare you stand before youth and innocence, seemingly robed in spotless purity, while in your heart you know that you have committed a grievous sin? 'But I couldn't help loving Ray!' came a small weak plea.

"Choose ye this night—whom ye will serve," wrote Emily unflinchingly at the foot of the sheet, and her heart cried out:

"Oh, God, pity and help me! Save my children from the inheritance of my folly. Help me to do the right thing. Help me to be a worthy mother. Make me love duty, and hate sin."

She sat up nearly all night fighting the battle that meant to her "life or death." She felt that the hour had come when she must make a final decision—when she must begin life over again, "for the sake of her children." It did not occur to her that the welfare of her children made a greater appeal to her than did her crucified Lord, or that they were unconsciously driving her to the foot of the cross.

Sunday morning Emily was really ill with head-ache, but insisted that the twins go to Sunday school without her, saying she would be better alone. Paul insisted on staying at home with her, and Paula asked quite reluctantly, if her mother wanted her to stay. Emily was a bit hurt over Paula's seeming indifference—not that she wanted her to stay—but her attitude was so unusually cold.

"Oh, I'd have cried my eyes out if I couldn't have gone to Sunday school," whispered Paula, to Paul, as they

## Nobody's Business

By Gae McGee.

### STYLE HINTS

I am not a very close observer; but I try to keep up with the changes in the style of the flappers wearing apparel. Just at this time, as perhaps everybody knows except the men in the "Heme for the Blind," the skirt has grown about 3 inches shorter since Spring models appeared in the shops early in January, during that zero week we had about then.

The reason for the shorter skirt is obvious. You will recall that during the entire year of 19 and 28 the stockings were worn in such a manner as to permit the garter to be fastened around the northern end of them, and the teddies were pulled down over the said stockings and garters, and thus a double contraption was used, since the teddies had elastic in them to hold the garments snug ansoforth.

Well, to make a short story long, somebody ups and invents a new kind of garter that is so beautiful in design, material, and workmanship, fashion decreed that it should be worn where it could be seen, and therefore—the skirt was quietly but surely made briefer, and the stockings were put on as usual, but passed over the Southern extremity of the teddies, and the garters were fastened around the perambulating extension just above the knees, and can be seen without eye strain for a distance equal to 6 short or 8 long blocks.

The prevailing colors in garters so far displayed are brown, pink, red, green, dark blue, light blue, old rose, young rose, violet, hue, tea green, dark green, lilac, copenhagen, cauliflower, orange, lemon, lime, cantaloupe, watermelon, taupe, cucumber green, bird egg brown, and striped. Of course, there are many other colors, but those named above are the only ones I have paid any attention to today.

Girls under 48 are not wearing these garters to such an extent that their visibility is ideal, but they will come to the practice within the next few months, and so will old maids, grandmas, grass widows, widows without grass, and other female creations of the human type. Galoshes can be worn with discretion in connection with the garters, and so can beads.

Very few other changes than those noted have been made in "mi-lady's" togs, except dresses are leaning strong to ruffles, diaphanosity, long waists, and no sleeves to speak of. The main idea in all evening and morning and night dresses is so have them not reach so close to the knees that the garters won't let themselves be seen, if not heard in their loudness. (That's all for this time, and it sounds like enough to me.)

Man usually has two kinds of friends, vizzly: the kind that sticks to him and the kind that sticks him. I stood for a friend once, and he laid down on me. If a friend owes you and you still love him he is still your friends (both of

them), never lend them any money, or endorse their notes, or get too thick with their women folks.

### GASTONIA, N. C.

#### Smyre Mill News

Misses Gertrude Joy and Jane Alice Dilling, were the guests of Misses Lucille and Helen Ross Cox, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. John E. Williams of Cramerton, were the dinner guests Sunday of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Weaver.

Misses Pearl, Vergie and Alice Gray of Mount Holly were the week-end guests of Miss Gypsy Rector.

Willard Belt has been quite sick for the past week or more; his friends wish for him a speedy recovery.

Messrs. Willard Bagwell and Harry Pate spent the week-end with relatives and friends in Greenville, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Homer McGinnas of Charlotte, visited the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. McGinnas, Sunday afternoon.

Miss Clara Moten was called to her home in the Union Section, on account of the illness of her aunt.

Miss Dora Josey spent Friday with Mrs. Lena Bell, of Gastonia.

Mr. and Mrs. Wade Scott and son, Jack, accompanied by Joe Dixon, spent the week-end with relatives in Spartanburg, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Skipper and small son, Arthur, Jr., of Mount Holly, were the week-end guests of Mr. Skipper's mother, Mrs. Fannie Skipper.

Mrs. W. E. Bagwell and daughter, Mae Belle, of Spartanburg, S. C., were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Case, last week-end.

Mrs. Laura Whitener and children, Basil and Inez, spent the week-end with Mrs. Nannie Parrott of Groves Mill Community.

Messrs. E. F. Bryant, M. C. Frye, A. L. Hendrick and J. C. Dennis, visited Mr. Denny's mother in Monticello, Ga., last week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Rowland and small son, Glenn, and Mr. and Mrs. Ross Edison and small daughter, Gloria Deanne, were the guests the latter part of last week of Mrs. Rowland's and Mrs. Edison's grandmother, in Hockory, N. C.

### TOCCOA, GA.

#### Hartwell Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

Maybe you would like to hear from us. We are running full time day and night. Mr. A. G. Garrison is superintendent; Mr. A. L. Camel has charge of weaving in day time, and Mr. Claude Anderson, night; Mr. John Howard, day spinner, Mr. John Murray night; Mr. Sid Burton day carder, and Mr. Homer Stewart night; Mr. Fred Collins, cloth room, and Mr. G. W. Rumsey, machinist.

Mr. Claud Anderson is superintendent of the Baptist Sunday school and he believes in everybody going to church. If we had several men as interested as Mr. Anderson, we would not have so many empty pews.

Mrs. Mary McAlister spent last week-end in Tiger and Lakemont, Ga.

Mr. Hoyt Moore and Miss Nettie Belle Jordan were married last Sunday. We wish them many years of happiness.

started out. "I dreamed last night that—that Mr. Elliott was at church, and—oh, Paul, I'll bet he does come!"

"Well, I do say!" returned Paul. "I hope he won't. I feel awfully mean about this thing. It's not right to do things on the sly, Paula. Mama is your best friend, every day in the week. When I get a sweetheart, I'm going to love her in the wide open, and nothing shall ever induce me to do things on the sly. I'm going to be very careful—who I love, though, and then I'll defy all creation!" Paula smiled.

"You don't know a thing about it Paul. Just wait. And you can't love just who your good common sense picks out for you. I know now, that I was in love the very minute Mr. Elliott looked into my eyes—and I had never thought of such a thing before—didn't even know his name, or one thing about him. Since then I've heard nothing good of him, and every time some one gives him a knock, seems like I've loved him that much more to make up for it; but I really didn't know what it all meant until yesterday." Paul was amazed:

"Well, Paula," he said, slowly. "You've sure got it bad. Do you know that Fred Elliott has been in jail? That he's been up before the courts several times for gambling and drunkenness and disorderly conduct? Do you know he visits low resorts and is guilty of about every crime short of murder?" Paula shuddered, and cried out sharply:

"Paul, don't! Oh yes, I've heard all that; but I don't believe it all. And as I've just said, every knock he gets makes me love him more. And I know he wants to be a better man, and will be," she said, tenderly and hopefully. "You're not going back on me, are you, Paul?"

"No; but I wanted to make sure that you know what Fred Elliott really is."

"Has been," correct Paula. "He has changed."

"When? His father paid \$50.00 to get him out of jail last Sunday—and paid the papers to keep it out of print," replied Paul, doggedly.

"How do you happen to know so much about it?"

"Oh, boys learn lots of things. One of the boys at school told me, and he knew. It's straight, Paula."

"You said you liked Mr. Elliott," accused Paula, almost in tears, "and you're saying mean things of him. I'm sorry I told you a thing."

"Sister, listen," said Paul, persuasively, and taking her arm. "I do like Mr. Elliott, and I don't believe everything that is told on him. If he does love you, I'm sure he'll make good. But now think of this: Mama couldn't come out today, and, if Fred Elliott is at church I'll believe it's fate. You can count on me, dear. I'm your friend, always. And I'll keep my promise to do all in my power to promote your happiness. Look up sister, and tell me that you believe me." Paula smiled trustfully into Paul's earnest eyes and squeezed his hand.

"I trust you anywhere, and all the time, dear brother," she answered sweetly, and they walked into the church just as a big touring car drove into the yard.



Fred Elliott sat in the car irresolute. It was unusual for him to hesitate, or to think, when once he had decided upon action—whether it was to visit a gambling hell, or deliberately to win and cast aside the heart of an innocent girl.

"What in the dickens do I mean, anyhow?" he questioned himself. "I'd better stop where I am. I made a darned fool of myself yesterday. Why can't I let that child alone? She's pure as a snow drop and innocent as an angel. I'm not fit to be under the same roof with her. There's plenty of girls in town with whom I can associate without fear of soiling them. Plenty of society belles with whom I can pass the time away. Oh, but they're disgusting! They've lolled around in the arms of dancing devils till they've lost all sense of decency; they can't blush! How can a full blooded man be decent among such creatures? In dress and manner, they challenge and tempt a man beyond endurance, and then—oh, the devil!"

"Goin' to stop here, sir?" enquired the colored man at the wheel, wondering over the silence and inaction of his "boss."

"I am," came the short answer. And then Fred Elliott took a letter from his pocket and read it. It was one he had written to Paula. Taking paper from his pocket he penciled another page wondering why it was so hard to express himself.

"Perhaps I'll find a way to slip it to her, if not, I'll make a way," he decided.

Paula was not surprised when she saw Fred Elliott enter the church, but her heart gave a great throb of joy that was half panic, and the tell-tale blushes dyed her face crimson. Paul watched, terribly serious in all this, and he decided he must be very careful.

It was not by accident that Fred Elliott was seated near Paula, and it was the easiest thing in the world to slip her the letter in a hymn book, after he had found the hymn for her, while it also acquainted her with his plan of procedure.

Paula's hands trembled visibly as she took the book, and under cover of her handkerchief, deftly removed the precious letter, the first that she had ever received from a man. Fred had not enclosed it in an envelope. It was his purpose to have her read it in time of prayer—forgetting her God and the sanctity of church worship, for love!

But had not Emily been as guilty in more mature years? Shall we blame Paula, or her mother, that such a dreadful thing had happened? Only Paul, in all that congregation, knew what was going on, and his heart was torn between conflicting emotions. He wanted Paula to have a square deal. He wanted Fred to have a chance to prove himself a man, if he could. But it hurt him to think that his mother had lost Paula's confidence and forced upon him the guardianship of a sister who was

Mr. Fred Collins was called to the home of his brother, Mr. Tom Collins who died last Wednesday. The community extends sympathy in his sad bereavement.

Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Price of Seneca, S. C., and Miss Clyde Jordan of Greenville, S. C., were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Rumsey.

Aunt Becky, if we escape the waste basket this time you will hear from us again.

Mr. and Mrs. William Jordan of Greenville, S. C., spent the week-end at the home of Mrs. Jordan's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Will Winyard.  
NELLIE ANN.

#### EGAN, GA.

##### Martel Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

I've just finished reading the Home Section and I sure did enjoy Gee McGee.

We have had a few accidents lately but none serious. Little Eugene Pike was hit by an automobile on the way to school. Miss Nell Rogers has both legs burned by throwing oil on live coals in the fire-place. Mr. Ralph Honia and Mrs. Lawrence have both been out with crushed fingers.

Mr. B. F. Hogan resigned as second hand in card room. Mr. Jim Hilyer has been promoted to his place.

Mr. Tom Drake, overseer of spinning at Covington, Ga., visited at Martel, Sunday, March 10th.

Mr. V. A. Pharr has been on the sick list this week.

We had a wonderful service at the village church on March 10th. Mr. Smith, pastor at Bellwood church, Atlanta, Ga., delivered the message. There were 35 at Sunday school.

Aunt Becky, I want to correct a mistake I made some time ago. Mr. Bagwell, our new superintendent came from Spartanburg, S. C., instead of Asheville, N. C.

The Ladies Club gave a birthday party in honor of Mrs. Langley, the oldest lady and member of the club. Ice cream and cake were served. Mrs. Langley was 66 years old.

We haven't any kind of a ball team to boost of, but put me beside "Hambone," for I'm pulling for Greensboro, Ga. My old "HOME TOWN."

Best-wishes to the Home Section.

PEG.

#### ALBANY, GA.

##### Flint River Cotton Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

Our revival started last Sunday. Everybody seems to be very much interested in the meeting. Mr. Cook has done some wonderful preaching. The meeting will continue through this week.

The boys are getting ready for baseball and the girls are getting ready to yell for them.

Mr. A. W. Mathis has a five-tube radiola and he says he didn't get any static with it either.

Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Owens motored to Moultrie, last Sunday and spent the day with their brother, Mr. George Anderson.

Mrs. J. W. Wilson of Birmingham, Ala., is visiting her sister, Mrs. D. W. Owens.

Mrs. Mary Cameron left Saturday for a few days visit with relatives in Pelham.

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Barrett, Mrs. E. W. Bar-

rett and Mrs. R. G. Bray, motored to Pelham last Sunday and spent the day.

Miss Elizabeth Cochran has gone to Phoenix City, Ala., to visit her mother, Mrs. A. W. Jackson.

We are still eating wedding cakes: Miss Beulah Locky and Mr. Warren McDonald, Miss Inez Wadsworth and Mr. Robert Hughes, Miss Mary Hill and Mr. Felton Locky were all married Saturday afternoon. The best wishes of a host of friends follow these couples in their wedded life.

Mr. Will Wadsworth and family motored to Pelham, last Sunday and spent the day.

Those on the sick list, are Mrs. L. H. Singleary and Mrs. F. C. Barrett; we hope for them a speedy recovery.

W. H. McDaniel is our superintendent; J. T. Hall, carder; A. W. Mathis, spinner; J. D. Greene, weaver; P. R. Courson, cloth room; D. L. Robison, master mechanic.

We have 22,216 spindles and 520 looms.

CURLY HEAD.

#### POMONA MILLS, N. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Every thing is getting along just fine, but we have a few cases of flu and mumps.

Mr. and Mrs. Z. V. Williams, of Burlington, visited friends and relatives here Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Burke, daughter, Louise, and grandson, Richard.—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Melvin, daughters, Katherine and Thelma, Misses Alice Brown and Dollie Williams and Mrs. W. F. Funderbrk, motored to Danville, Va., Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Russell Scott and family have moved to Gibsonville.

The B. Y. P. U. of Pomona Baptist church, will start a B. Y. P. U. study course the 11th and end the 15th; we are expecting a good attendance.

Mr. John Foster who has been sick since Christmas, is not improving.

Mr. L. V. Varner and family visited relatives in Gibsonville, Sunday.

RED.

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desperately in love. Paul felt that he had a dreadful responsibility.

Fred and Paula managed to convey in glances whole volumes of messages. The necessity of secrecy and their inability to converse with each other openly made Paula an apt pupil in the art of love. Fred felt that when she opened her hymn book and, as if looking for a number, ran her finger along at "Blessed Assurance," that he already had a favorable reply to his letter which Paula had contrived to slip into her bosom.

And we must admit that he wrote a manly letter. It was one any girl might have been proud of, and when at last Paul was allowed to read it the boy was well nigh swept off his feet with honest admiration for the man who had written it; he looked at Paula wonderingly, trying to comprehend that she, his little twin sister, had stirred to the depths a man's soul, and that, seemingly, she held his destiny in her little soft hands.

Paul read and re-read the letter while Paula sat on the arm of his chair, with her arms around his neck and soft cheek against his, and watched for her mother who had gone to the library for a book:

"Little Darling:

"I have looked into your brown eyes and have seen the purity and innocence of your heart. Your spotless character and blameless life make me ashamed of myself and implant within my breast a sincere wish to be what I should be—a gentleman.

"Paula, reason bids me to leave you ere I bring you sorrow, Reason tells me that I can never be worthy one thought of yours. And yet, dear one, love is stronger and urges me to stay and here in the town where I have been a disgrace to my parents and myself, try to atone for the past, and prove myself a man. And this I have determined to do.

"I love you. I have said the same to others time and again, but never before have I really and truly meant it. I have been everything I should not, and nothing that I should. I want you to know all my past, that you may appreciate the more the change I am making for your dear sake.

"And, little girl, whether you return or spurn my love shall make no difference in my determination to make good. My love for you shall be my redemption.

"Yesterday while I held your trembling hand in mine I swore that I would win you somehow—by fair means or foul. I felt that I would stop at nothing—stoop to anything, to get possession of you; and all night long I thought of you, longed for you as I have never in my wildest moments dreamed possible.

"This beautiful Sunday morning, little girl, finds me victor over self. My better nature, so long banished to the background, comes to the front, and I square my shoulders, hold up my head and swear that I will win you by fair means, or not at all.

(Continued Next Week)